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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLAND'S CIVIL WAR.

Memoirs of Prince Rupert and the Cavaliers; including their Private Correspondence, now first Published from the Original Manuscripts. By Eliot Warburton, author of the "Crescent and the Cross." 3 vols. 8vo. Bentley.

MACAULAY is, we presume, a name to conjure with, and especially at a time when it so loudly fills the trump of Fame; and we have no hesitation in coupling with it that of Warburton, as the producer of a work of very high literary character and lasting historical value. It will stand properly in its place on the library shelf by the side of that brilliant performance, which has achieved so great and immediate a triumph; and, for the sake of true English history, they ought to be so ranged and read together—the conflicting opinions of the authors inviting this juxtaposition. Mr. Warburton states that his first volumes had passed through the printers' hands before the appearance of Mr. Macaulay's publication; and expresses a hope that this circumstance will exculpate him from the charge (not likely to be made) of unacknowledged plagiarism in one or two instances. And elsewhere he observes:—

"For the first and second volumes of this work I am answerable as an author; for the last, as little more than editor. I have undertaken the responsibility of introducing therein a large collection of original papers relating to the Civil Wars.

"This collection is derived from Colonel Benett, Prince Rupert's secretary. It contains upwards of a thousand letters, written by the leading Cavaliers to their young Chief during the war, together with many of a later date. Besides such letters, there are considerable materials, in various stages of preparation, for a formal biography of the Prince; of these some are fragments, each containing an episode of their hero's life, apparently ready for publication, and corrected by Rupert himself. His biography was of more importance to this Prince than to most men: no person, perhaps, except his royal master, was ever more exposed to calumny, or less defended. He seems to have superintended the preparation of his memoirs about the year 1657, in order to meet the misconstructions of his actions which he apprehended in England, the country of his adoption. On the Restoration he found that his popularity was already restored, in the same hour with that of his royal kinsman; and from this time the preparations for his biography appear to have ceased. The extraordinary vicissitudes of his career were then nearly terminated. At all events, from this period I am obliged to seek in other sources for biographical materials.

"Besides the notices of Rupert in the general history and the memoirs of the time, I have been so fortunate as to obtain through the Earl of Dartmouth's kindness many letters written by the Prince to his lordship's ancestor; Evelyn's Diary, Bromley's Royal Letters, and Sir Henry Ellis's collection, furnish some others. The Prince's 'Declarations' relating to his naval expeditions, with a very brief autographs, are the only remaining productions of his pen that I have been able to procure.

"The Benett Collection* consists of the following documents:—

"First.—Upwards of one thousand original letters

* "This collection has been transmitted from generation to generation, by Prince Rupert's secretary to his descendant, Mr. Benett, of Pyt House, in Wiltshire, M.P. for the Southern Division of that county. This gentleman naturally placed a high value on such records, and it was by a very spirited speculation on Mr. Bentley's part that he became their proprietor and publisher."—WARRBURTON. And we

from the leading Cavaliers. Of these I have only been able to use a comparatively small proportion, but an alphabetical index and abstract of them all will be found at the end of this volume, which I trust will prove of some importance to the historian and to the student of history. Among them are numerous letters from Kings Charles I. and II., the Dukes of York, Richmond, and Buckingham; Lords Worcester, Hertford, Newcastle, Clarendon, Goring, Digby, Langdale, Culpepper, Hopton; from Will. Legge, Ashburnham, Berkeley, and many other persons.

"Secondly.—A MS. relating to Prince Rupert's early life. This is imperfect and fragmentary, I have, therefore, only quoted from it.

"Thirdly.—A MS. of some length recording Prince Rupert's adventures as admiral of the royal fleet, and his Corsair expedition among the Western Islands and on the Spanish Main. With this is a sort of 'log,' or journal of the cruise from September 1651 to March 1653, which will be found in the appendix to the third volume.

"Fourthly.—Another MS., which I have called in the references to it, 'Prince Rupert's Diary.' It is not an autograph of his, however, but a somewhat vague chronological collection of anecdotes relating to the Prince; it appears to have been written at different times, on the authority of different eye-witnesses of the actions or other circumstances that it relates."

From public repositories and private collections Mr. Warburton has added to these original sources; and the whole, as described in the preceding extract, throws new and striking lights upon the extraordinary and eventful struggle of the seventeenth century, out of which sprung those changes that have made us, as a nation, what we now are. The invocation to study this is beautifully expressed:—

"Nor (says the writer eloquently) is the interest inferior to the importance of those momentous times: there is a fearful fascination in the rapid current of their events; we are hurried along, like the actors themselves, so rapidly from scene to scene, that we have only too little time for thought. The finely balanced fortune of each battle-d-y—the beleaguered town all but surrendered—the blessed treaty almost accomplished; the King and People yearning for rest and reconciliation; now, within a point of attaining it—now, at deadliest issue on some undecided field. Then follow the King's flight, the vain treaty, the mock tribunal, the too real and ghastly scaffold, the reign of the regicidal oligarchy trampled on in turn by their master-tyrant.

"And through all these stormy times shines steadily the heroic character of English nature, nobly manifesting its grave and earnest power: terrible and unsparring on the battle-field, self-controlled and considerate in all intervals of peace; compared with the great German war, generous and gentle as a tournament; yet steadfast in purpose, as behaved its great

take this opportunity for offering our own and the public thanks to Mr. Bentley, for the munificent and generous enterprise with which he has embarked in this important work, at a cost it is almost fearful to calculate upon as ever likely to be reimbursed. Such things ought ever to have their meed of applause. To them we owe the most sterling and popular contributions to the honour of our national literature, of which the princely spirit of the late John Murray, and the massive liberality of Longman's House, have encouraged the production. They stand out the grand landmarks of the trade, the most creditable to its noblest efforts; and in the present instance we are happy to congratulate the publisher on having added another to the list of these splendid performances, with a daring reliance upon its worth, and a feeling that the country cannot be insensible to the sacrifice (in an immense risk) by which he has been enabled to procure it for the general information, relating to perhaps the most remarkable, as well as most interesting, period in the annals of England.—ED. L. G.

and glorious end and aim. I do not presume to canvass my reader's sympathies for either Puritan or Cavalier, I leave them to plead their own cause in their own letters:—I invite him to listen to their own long silent voices, speaking once more—eagerly, earnestly—as when armed men with desperate speed bore these, their blotted, and often blood-stained pages, from leaguered city or roving camp—from faltering diplomatist, or resolute warrior, at whose beck men died. Every letter will possess some interest for the thoughtful reader, and shed some light for him on the heart of the bygone times. He will find them still animated by the passions that were then throbbing in every breast. At first the earnest, rather than angry, spirit of our memorable English war is apparent in them; but they gradually become more intense in their expression, as if they were the work of a single man; the same note of triumph or tone of despair is perceptible in all. Human nature, and the nature of each writer, is transparent in them all: the reader is the confidant of Kings, Princes, Statesmen, Generals, patriots, traitors; he is the confessor of the noblest minds and the most villainous natures; he sees the very conscience of the war.*

Mr. Warburton commences with a memoir of his hero's youth, from the date of his birth in December, 1619, when he was dandled in some of the roughest mailed arms in the world. He escaped at the battle of Prague, so fatal to the royalty and hopes of his parents, and was thenceforward nurtured amid vicissitudes and wars—all calculated to nourish that daring character, which made him so formidable to the enemies of his uncle, King Charles, in the hottest contests of the civil war. He visited England as a boy; but returned to Germany, and fought at the battle of Flota; was taken prisoner, and confined for three years in the romantic castle of Linz, on the Danube, where his adventures partook of the romance of the place. At length, he was liberated; and, rejecting every inducement held out by the Emperor to engage in his service, accepted the invitation of King Charles, and arrived in time to be present at the famous hoisting of the royal standard in 1642. He was then but twenty-three years of age; but already so renowned, that he was at this momentous crisis appointed to the command of the king's Horse; and became at once the leader and life of the cavaliers.

"There is," observes our author, "a loud fame of Prince Rupert in our civil wars, yet singularly little of his private history is known. He seems to start into existence when the royal standard of England is set up; he advances that fatal banner through its terrible career with supernatural but ill-starred bravery; and when it is finally struck down at Naseby, he vanishes at the same time from our view. Yet even during that memorable strife, there is a rumour, rather than a knowledge of him; mothers hush their infants with the terror of his name; leaguered armies retire at

* "Some of these letters were intercepted, and bear dark red stains, that show how faithfully they were defended: one has a bullet-mark right through. Many are inscribed, 'Haste, haste, post haste!' and endorsed by the several officers through whose hands they passed."

† "Prince Rupert affords a striking exemplification of the power of temporary prejudice over lasting renown. Tradition is a poor reliance for heroes.

‡ When Flattery sleeps with them, and history does them wrong."

Had our Prince won the favour of Lord Clarendon, he would have come down to posterity in high heroic colouring. As it is, the great historian does not give him a place, even in anger, amongst his inimitable portraits: he leaves all relating to him to oblivion, except his real errors and his imputed crimes; these he vengefully bids live for ever."

§ "It was even said by the Puritans that the Cavaliers ate them."

Enlarged 176.]

the first challenge of his trumpets, the stern energy of the Puritan gives way before his resistless charge; Roundhead hatred and Royalist recrimination accuse him as the evil genius of the war. Yet, whence he came, or whither he went, few have inquired or can tell.

"The few glimpses by which he is afterwards viewed are equally singular and varied. We find him a veteran in arms and renown while yet a boy; a prisoner for years before he attains to manhood; leader of the Cavaliers from the first hour that he meets them; conqueror in every battle, though defeated; maintaining the war on the sea when it has been crushed upon the land; buccaneering in the name of loyalty on the Spanish main; honest amid corruption, philosophic among triflers in the Court of the Restoration; laying aside his impetuosity, but not his gallantry, as admiral of our fleets; returning thence to the chemist's laboratory and the painter's study; and, finally, dying in peace and honour, here in old England, 'beloved by all the gentlemen of the county,' and 'generally lamented; having maintained such good temper and such happy neutrality in the present unhappy divisions, that he was honoured and respected by men of the most varying interests.'

"Can this be the person whom we have hitherto known, only to neglect or to condemn? Surely there must have been some heroic nature in this man which prejudice alone has darkened or denied; some prejudice more fatal to his fame than the hatred or the obloquy of his cotemporaries. Let the generous and candid reader but take the facts of Prince Rupert's life as they are here imperfectly arranged; let him grant to them such credence as their authorities may seem to deserve and such interest as their romantic character may claim; and surely he will admit that the chief of the Cavaliers deserves a higher place in story than he has hitherto obtained."

We are decidedly inclined to adopt this view. There never was a period of history more puzzled, more falsified, and more outraged by partisanship than that which relates to the conflict between Charles I. and the Parliament, from its beginning to the Restoration.

A New Principle was evoked; and wherever this is the case, we must look for contention, marked by lies and atrocities, far beyond those which deform the more ordinary struggles of mankind. The innovators are looked upon with horror by those in possession, whom they assail; whilst the danger attendant upon the attack excites these assailants to phrenzy and revenge, co-equal to the fury of the resistance offered. Thus it happens that misrepresentations, falsehoods, vilifications, on both sides, are exasperated to a pitch of incredible magnitude; and the difficulty to discern the truth between them becomes impossible. We can only hope to approximate it; and to us it has always appeared, that the surest means to attain this has not been that taken by subsequent historians, and resting on belief in the authorities on the side they espoused; but ought to have been built on the largest quantum of discredit due, under the circumstances, to every statement on record, whether from Cavalier or Roundhead. That the latter had most cause to invent and circulate monstrous fallacies is obvious from their position, and the results of their doings—the sacrifice of a crowned monarch, (repugnant to the general feelings of traditionary reverence and nature,) and the establishment of several forms of governments, all to be sustained by the facts adduced, and the arguments of their ambitious aspirants. The royalists, on the contrary, had no such temptations to colour and defend their acts. Their course was more simple, and proceeded on a single impulse—loyalty to the king; and, therefore, however much they might depart from truth and sincerity, and transgress all bounds in reviling their opponents, we cannot help considering them as less likely to have exaggerated and lied, since they had no cogent reason for resorting to the same extent, to these powerful resources in the conduct of intestine wars. From these remarks it may be presumed that we are not disposed to differ from the author in his estimate of Prince Rupert: the demon of the Puritans, and fiend of the

Parliamentarians—the former proved by his poodle dog, and the latter by his own atrocities in the field; and that we are also inclined to yield him a fair hearing as he sifts the evidence, and does not go the length of Macaulay in his judgment upon it. This comparison, however, it is not within our scope to carry out. Thank Heaven, in our time and country, it is unnecessary to array loyalty against revolution, and the cry for liberty against the oppression of despotism. The antagonism is now reduced to a political problem; and even our religious disputes have lost much of their fanaticism and asperity.

The advent of Rupert is dramatic:—

"The King had left London for the north, and was only hesitating where he should raise that standard, which he had as yet scarcely an armed soldier to defend.

"The Queen sent for Prince Rupert to the Hague, announced to him that the King designed for him the 'Generalship of his Horse,' and enjoined him to proceed to England instantly with such supplies as she had then prepared. These were placed in a small vessel belonging to the King, and the Prince himself embarked in the 'Lion,' but had scarcely put to sea when a gale of wind drove him back to the Texel, and at the same time sent the store-ships ashore, where her cargo was saved with difficulty. Prince Rupert hastened to lay his condition before the stadtholder, who generously gave him a frigate of forty-six guns for his own conveyance, and a galliot for his stores. During the delay thus caused, Prince Maurice obtained permission to join his brother, and henceforth affectionately followed him during the remainder of his brief existence.

"At length the Princes sailed for England, Lord Digby being on board the galliot. The wind was fair, and the seas contributed to the designs of the Prince, yet his mind went faster than his vessel, and the zeal he had speedily to serve his majesty, made him think diligence itself was lazy.* Having narrowly escaped the Parliamentary cruisers off Flamborough Head, they reached Tynemouth in safety. Hence they rode post for Nottingham, Daniel O'Neale, Somerset, Fox, and others being of their company. It was evening when they landed, but Rupert was not a man to wait upon the morning, and immediately calling for horses, he set forth. It was in the month of August, but as his evil destiny would have it, there came on a sharp frost, and his horse slipping in the dark, the Prince was thrown with violence and dislocated his shoulder. There happened to be a 'bone-setter' living within half a mile of where he fell, and the limb was set, but it was three days before Prince Rupert was able to resume his journey.† When he reached Nottingham he found that the King had gone to Coventry; so, mounting again, he followed him. Before he had gone far, however, he learned that the King was at Leicester Abbey, where the Prince joined him, and received charge of the royal cavalry, consisting of eight hundred horse! The next day, being the 22nd day of August, they proceeded to Nottingham, where the ROYAL STANDARD WAS THEN SET UP.‡ * * *

* "Lans. MS., which here breaks off, having done our story at intervals good service. It was evidently written by some person intimate with, or attendant on the Prince, and seems to have been written from time to time, as conversation brought old facts to light."

† "Three hours, one MS. says."

‡ "The 'bone-setter' refused to take more than half the fee the Prince offered him. It is pleasant to trace back his trait of humble honour through two hundred years."

§ "An occurrence is here related by the MSS., which, as it gives a striking picture of the poverty of the King's resources, ought not to be omitted. Prince Rupert had scarcely arrived at Nottingham, when 'Lord Digby, the governor, came to him, saying he had received a dispatch from the King (who was then before Coventry) asking for two petards, a word which he could not understand. The Prince hastily proceeded to examine 'the arsenal,' (as it was called by courtesy,) but no petard was to be found. At length Colonel Legge got two apothecaries' mortars, which they adapted to that purpose, and sent off post to the King."

|| "Here the Benett MS. breaks off until 'our Prince' leaves England in 1646: then, resuming its details, it follows him through all his privateering and corsair career, until he returns to England at the Restoration. There it ends."

"Prince Rupert was now nearly twenty-three. His portraits present to us the ideal of a gallant cavalier. His figure, tall, vigorous, and symmetrical, would have been somewhat stately, but for its graceful bearing and noble ease. A vehement, yet firm, character predominates in the countenance, combined with a certain gentleness, apparent only in the thoughtful, but not pensive, eyes. Large, dark, and well-formed eyebrows, overarch a highbred, Norman nose; the upper lip is finely cut, but somewhat supercilious in expression; the lower part of the mouth and chin have a very different meaning, and impart a tone of iron resolution to the whole countenance. Long flowing hair (through which, doubtless, curled the romantic 'love lock') flowed over the wide embroidered collar, or the scarlet cloak: he wore neither beard nor moustaches, then almost universal; and his cheek, though bronzed by exposure, was marked by a womanly dimple. On the whole, our Cavalier must have presented an appearance as attractive in a lady's eye, and as unlovely in a Puritan's, as Vandyke ever immortalized.* Such was the aspect of the young Palatine, who won for himself a name so renowned in the tradition of our Civil Wars, yet so uncertain in their history. He is now riding side by side with his royal kinsman to Nottingham, on the way to the opening scene of the great tragedy. By the aid of old writings, and still more by the aid of old prints and pictures, we may bring the group of warlike travellers before our eyes, and behold the scenes they saw. A strong wind was sweeping over the wide valley of the Trent, then unenclosed by fences, and only marked at wide intervals by some low, strong farm-houses, with innumerable gables. In the distance, boldly relieved against the stormy sky, rose the stern old castle of Nottingham; a flag-staff, as yet innocent of the fatal standard, was visible on its highest tower. Long peace and security had invested the country round with a very different aspect from that which Rupert had lately seen in Germany. A prosperous peasantry were gathering in a plentiful harvest: there were no symptoms anywhere of the approaching war, until the royal cavalcade passed by. The greater part of the Prince's cavalry was there, endeavouring to make an imposing appearance; but they were scantily furnished with the basinet (or steel cap) and the back and breast plate, over leathern doublet, that then formed the essential harness of a trooper; for arms, they had nothing but their swords. The equipment of their King and their young general was almost as simple: the plumed hat of the time was only laid aside on the day of battle, and not always then, by the reckless Rupert; a short cloak (the Prince's was of scarlet cloth) and large cavalry boots almost enveloped the remainder of the person: a slender train of heralds and pursuivants, and some gentlemen-at-arms, complete the cavalcade. Such was the royal progress to the headquarters of the Cavaliers.

"Never had the King's destiny appeared so dark."

A summary of events preceding the war fills above a hundred pages; which is followed by another chapter on its more immediate preliminaries, occupying still more space, but both written in the author's happiest style, and indispensable to the right understanding of the issue after the first blow was struck.

* "De Grammont, or rather Hamilton, has left us a lively portrait of this prince, but dark and satirical as gall could make it. The witty and sensual coxcomb had probably an instinctive antipathy to the uncompromising and almost ascetic soldier. At the time it was drawn, Prince Rupert had had experience of nearly half a century of such perils, privations, and vicissitudes on land and sea, as have seldom been concentrated in a single life. The best portraits of the Prince that I am acquainted with are in the possession of Lord Kinnaird at Rossie Priory, Lord Craven at Combe Abbey, and Sir Robert Bromley at Stoke Park. The first, by Vandyke, was taken apparently at the Hague, when he was about eleven years of age; the second, also by Vandyke, about the period of his first visit to England, and the last (as in the frontispiece) was painted by Sir Peter Lely after the Restoration."

† "The subject of armour and costume, no inconsiderable items in military history, are spoken of more fully at the muster of the King's army in Shrewsbury, Vol. II. The great Sutherland edition of Clarendon, in the Bodleian Library, is rich in the costumes and even landscapes of that time."



Previous to entering on this stirring part, we quote a passage to illustrate the bearing of his opinions:—

"Having accompanied the King of the Cavaliers so far towards his fatal goal—having endeavoured to extenuate nothing, nor set down aught in prejudice, it is time to consider what there was in this ill-fated monarch that, notwithstanding all his faults, attached so many of the best and bravest men of England, not only to his cause, but to his person.

"No human character has ever been so rigorously scrutinized by contemporaries and historians as that of Charles the First. His public and private conduct have been exposed to every test and inquiry that the most malignant hatred could suggest, or the most subtle genius could invent. The greatest writers of our own day have exercised all their ingenuity, and practised all the easy but imposing art of denunciation upon this conspicuous theme. The Milton, the Pym, and other leading minds of his own time, sought out, as a matter of conscience and duty, how they could most bitterly malign him. Every sentence that admitted of a second meaning was perverted to his reproach; every action was distorted, exaggerated, exhibited in the darkest point of view, and immortalized in sublime invective. The glory of freedom was then the great theme of orator and poet; the crime of despotism was a necessary antithesis, and its attributed author was magnified into proportionally colossal guilt. Charles I. was identified with the principles that were then most obnoxious; he was driven forth, like the scape-goat of the Hebrews into the wilderness of reprobation, with the curses due to all others' crime heaped thickly upon his devoted head.

"The very scurrility and bitterness of the party pamphlets of that unscrupulous and heated time have been ever since sustained, enlarged upon, and taken for truth by the anti-monarchical writers of a later period. Yet how little, comparatively, has this awful array of persecution and arraignment brought home against their victim, setting aside his one great and inexcusable vice of insincerity, which he mistook for policy and state-craft necessity. Grievous and many wrongs indeed he wrought against the liberties of England; fatally he persevered in the prejudices instilled into his youth concerning kinglycraft, divine right, and royal prerogative; and terribly he atoned for these his errors. Nevertheless, when we peruse, even as chronicled by his enemies, his words, his letters, his expressions; when we observe his patience, his undaunted spirit, his piety, his long-suffering, and his redeeming death, we are forced to acknowledge that there was somewhat of righteous and heroic in this much-vilified monarch; something, apart from the high sentiment of loyalty, that justified the devotion of his followers; and that, in the world of truth to come, will confute the worst accusations of his enemies. Unhappy in his time, his reign, his circumstances, his friends, his enemies,—he was still more unhappy in that which gave evil power to them all—the fatal facility and weakness so often and so pertinaciously misconstrued into perfidy and crime.

"I have hitherto in these pages spoken of Charles as a king whose errors were almost equal in number to his political acts, and whose insincerity rendered all those errors irretrievable."

For this week, we shall close with the opening of Rupert's career:—

"Prince Rupert had soon become weary of the long speeches and procrustean councils of the men of peace at Nottingham. Doubtless, to them it was an equal relief as to him, when he rode away in exercise of his own more active and congenial functions. He was now a Gartered Knight and General of the Royal Horse of England; a force consisting of about eight hundred men, ill-equipped, ill mounted, undisciplined, and unpaid. However much we condemn the means (and it is no defence to say that they were imitated by the Roundhead party), we cannot help admiring the energy and skill with which, in a few days, in a strange country, he supplied his men with every necessary, largely recruiting their ranks, and infused into them a spirit of high and devoted daring. It is evident that all

this was accomplished without much offence, at least to the King's loyal subjects. Even the Mayor of Leicester, by a single remonstrance to his Majesty, for which he had ample time given him, was able to obtain remittance of the moderate subsidy imposed upon his town: and yet money was raised, horses found, and harness too, and many a sturdy trooper attracted by the very style of proceedings so unpalatable to the Roundheads.

"For the Prince flew like wildfire—ps Parliament writers affirmed—from place to place; breathing and inspiring ardour, astonishing country gentlemen, and giving a momentum to corporate bodies, incredible till then. Restrained by no local influence or patriotic misgivings, he only saw in the anti-Royalist a foe: wherever he found a Roundhead horse, he clapped a cavalier-trooper on its back: and with equal decision, when he dashed into a Puritan town, he levied a contribution. The good people who had been quietly debating about abstract rights and wrongs, were taken by surprise at these practical acts. Now here, now there, a gallant troop of Cavaliers would come cantering up, swaggering, and, I fear, swearing not a little, but comporting themselves in a good-humoured off-hand sort of way, that gave less offence than injury, especially to the women. Now some peaceful village had to furnish a day's creature-comforts for a squadron of these merry 'malignants,' and now some respectable assize-town was called upon to pay them for a week. Saddles too, for their horses, were very often required; spurs for their boots, feathers for their hats; iron for armour, cloth for doublets; it was wonderful how much they wanted, and how much they got. Throughout the wide north and west no place was secure from their visitation; reckless of danger and setting all odds at defiance, their merry foraging parties seemed indeed to make a game of war. The fiery and impetuous daring of Prince Rupert, his perfect indifference to danger, moral and physical; his fertility of resource, his promptitude and zeal for the cause, had endeared him to the young Cavalier; while the old soldiers respected his experience in havoc, and knew that his terrible *prestige* was well-founded. Wherever the flutter of a cavalier-scarf was seen, Prince Rupert was there, or believed to be there: by his name contributions were levied at the unscrupulous will of the trooper; by his name villages were conquered and cities menaced and children stifled. And, in truth, he was seldom far off or over-indulgent when he came: his sleepless vigour, his untiring energy, were everywhere felt, dreaded, and admired. With such a leader, and in such a time, his forces rapidly increased. He rode forth from Leicester on the 20th of August, at the head of eight hundred horse, ill-equipped and almost undisciplined: he paraded at Shrewsbury, on the 28th of September, with upwards of three thousand troopers and dragoons, well-fed, well-horsed, and laden with Puritan plunder and execrations."

The glorious defence of Caldecot Manor House against his assault is related as one of the truly noble affairs of these plundering times. And then comes the prince's levy of a forced loan on the town of Leicester, afterwards disavowed by the king. It is evident, however, that the prince found the necessity for equipping his horse, and paying them; so that he did what he liked in a very uncontrolled manner. The first volume closes with the battle of Worcester. The portraits which adorn the work are very welcome; and a dedication to the present Lord Clarendon, very justly complimentary and appropriate.

ENGLISH CATHEDRAL LIBRARIES.

Notes on the Cathedral Libraries of England. By Beriah Botfield. Pickering.

DEDICATED to the Bishop of Ripon, this is a very useful and valuable work of its class. It supplies a desideratum in our Bibliographical literature, and is executed in a manner worthy of an ardent Biblioplist and distinguished member of the famed Roxburghe Club and Surtees Society. There may be, no

doubt, some additions made to it, as stores of learning not yet brought to light from these and other libraries are discovered; but as far as it goes—and it goes quite sufficiently into details—it is an excellent informant and guide, general enough for general publication, and particular enough for rare and precious volumes. Looking at these book-treasures collectively, Mr. Botfield observes,—

"The Library of the Dean and Chapter is chiefly available for the use of the Clergy of the Cathedral Church, and under proper regulations becomes a convenient place of study for the clerical student or the lettered divine. The Libraries thus preserved have, as might be expected, great similarity of character. They often combine in a peculiar manner the learning of the middle ages, with the literature of a later date. Chiefly embracing theological subjects, they contain no small amount of classical lore, and a large proportion of historical research. Among much that is obsolete, there is more that is valuable, and amid much that is trifling there is more that is important.

"The contents of these Libraries have hitherto been known only to those who have had access to their shelves, but thanks to the courtesy of those entrusted with their custody, I have in every instance carefully perused the Catalogue, and minutely examined every volume which I have ventured to describe. This I have done at various times and different intervals, occasionally revisiting the same Collection whenever the opportunity of doing so occurred, but often hurried in my examination from unwillingness to encroach upon the time or avocations of those to whose kindness I have been indebted for the prosecution of these inquiries. No one can be more sensible than myself of the imperfections and omissions of a work compiled under such circumstances, and I shall feel deeply indebted to any one who will undertake to correct the one or to supply the other. None but those who have been accustomed to exact the most scrupulous accuracy from themselves can rightly estimate the difficulty of its attainment by others. Just as those who are most sensible of their own deficiencies most readily make allowance for the failings of others."

The golden canon thus happily expressed, gives good promise of the sequel and body of the work, and it is as ably fulfilled as it is modestly propounded.

"I have purposely (he adds, in explaining his design) omitted from this Work all mention of the Parochial Libraries of England, such as those of Wimborne Minster in Dorsetshire; Halifax in Yorkshire; Castleton in Derbyshire; Langley in Buckinghamshire; Tong and Whitechurch in Shropshire. The latter in particular is a beautiful Library, purchased by a former Countess of Bridgewater from one of the Prestons, and left as an heir-loom to the living. The late Francis Henry, Earl of Bridgewater, left all his books in augmentation of this Library, and also bequeathed several sums of money for founding other Libraries of a similar kind at Middle, Ellesmere, and other places. I have reluctantly excluded the Library at Bamborough Castle, in Northumberland, so interesting as containing a vellum copy of the Book of Troy, by Pynson, as well as the Libraries of Sion College; Archbishop Tenison's; the Dissenters', in Red Cross-street; and the Baptist Museum, at Bristol. To go beyond these would be to describe the Libraries of the British Museum; the London and Royal Institutions, the London Library, and those of the different learned and Scientific Societies, and of the Clubs of London. All these are foreign to my purpose, which embraces only Libraries of a strictly ecclesiastical character. I have introduced the Archbishop's Library at Lambeth as belonging to the Primate, and the Library of the Dean and Chapter of St. George's, at Windsor, as pertaining to the Sovereign Head of the English Church.

"I have chosen to designate these Collections as Cathedral Libraries, because with the above exception, the only Capitular Library described in this volume which is not at present in connection with a See, is the venerable foundation of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. This from its connexion with the ancient Palace of Westminster must always

be regarded as classic ground in the History and Antiquities of England."

The list begins with Bristol, so ruthlessly destroyed by the mob a few years ago, and of which only mutilated relics remain. Mr. B. then examines Canterbury, and so on in alphabetic succession to York. In each case he enumerates the leading printed books and MSS., divided into classes, such as Biblical, Theological, Classical, Antiquarian, Historical, Poetical, Legendary, &c. &c., and wherever any remarkable object is found, he describes it in so distinct a way, that it can never afterwards be mistaken. How best to show the Biblio-mania spirit, as well as learning, and the just appreciation of the whole subject, we have, "much pondering" how to avoid dryness, resorted to the following method of mere headings, in order to interest and inform our readers, though we could only display a few of the most salient points of our and their most competent instructor:—

Canterbury.—"From a small fund possessed by the Dean and Chapter, they are enabled to employ from five to six hundred a year in the purchase and reparation of books. Their Library is also continually augmented by the customary donation of each Prebend upon his installation; and by a gift of forty pounds from the Archbishop of Canterbury, who once in every four years holds a visitation in his Cathedral, being sumptuously entertained at the Deanery, and leaves that sum, according to ancient usage, for the use of the Library."

"I may add, that this Library suffered severely from fire in former ages, and was despoiled of some of its fairest treasures during the Cromwellian Usurpation. It cannot consequently boast of many tomes of the olden time, but it contains many valuable and useful works, which will more plainly appear when we come to analyze its contents. The books are marked by the armorial bearings of the Dean and Chapter of 'Christ Church Canterbury,' engraved and pasted within the covers. This precaution, however, proved ineffectual against the carelessness of so many persons to whom books had been lent some years ago, that the Reverend Guardians of this collection have of late years exercised draconic vigilance in the preservation of their literary treasures."

"Many indeed of the clergy of Canterbury, who are unusually numerous, would gladly aid themselves of access to this Library; an indulgence which methinks might be granted under such regulations as should insure the integrity, while extending the usefulness of the collection."

Durham.—"The Library contains from seven to eight thousand volumes, of which five hundred and twenty are in Manuscript. The printed books amounting to seven thousand two hundred and fifty-nine volumes, at the time of this present writing."

"The Works of Josephus are the last of these ancient Manuscripts I now propose to notice, and proceed to consider the additions made by the Dean and Chapter to this their most ancient Library, especially as these happen to include a work of singular interest with relation to the Church of Durham. The title of this Manuscript runneth thus, 'Reginaldi Monachi Dunelmensis Libellus Autographi de admirandis Beati Cuthberti Virtutibus quæ novellis patratæ sunt temporibus, scilicet post Bedam; scriptus ad Ætheldredum Abbatum Rhievallensem.' circa annum 1170. The entire work contains 140 Chapters, a complete abstract of which may be seen in Appendix to the Catalogue of the MSS. of the Dean and Chapter, p. 399-411. 'The publication of Reginald,' observes Mr. Raine, 'notwithstanding his absurdities, would throw much light upon the history of the northern counties, connected with a period, relative to which the sources of information are so few.' It has been with great propriety selected as one of the earliest publications of the Surtees Society."

"The curious reader will learn with pleasure, that in the private Library attached to the Episcopal Palace will be found a valuable Manuscript of the Poems of Chaucer."

Exeter.—"Exceeding these documents both in antiquity and importance, the venerable, and undoubtedly original transcript of the Domesday Book relating to the counties of Cornwall, Somerset, and Devon, demands the peculiar attention of the literary antiquary and of the professed historian."

"This General Survey was taken locally, and of the original inquisitions so made, no copies are believed to exist. In the Exeter Domesday, the lands of each person, wherever situate, are entered, occasionally in different hands, under his name, and where the possessions of an individual were large he appears to have had a libellus wholly allotted to himself. Three scribes appear to have been employed in the transcription of this ancient record, in which it is very remarkable, entries are invariably made of the stock of deer, sheep, oxen, &c., upon the lands described. Now, as these particulars are omitted in the Exchequer Domesday, probably as much for the sake of brevity as on account of the perishable nature of the animals themselves, and as this minute enumeration could only have resulted from an actual survey, it appears to me that this portion of the Domesday Book may boast of at least as high antiquity as the entire record deposited in the archives of the Exchequer at London."

"In arranging the fasciculi of the Exon Domesday in their proper order, Mr. Barnes had the mortification of observing that at p. 233, a single leaf had been abstracted, which he recorded in 1810. Subsequent to this period Mr. Trevelyan called to see the Domesday, and upon the book being opened, produced from his pocket a leaf, which exactly supplied the previous hiatus in the record. This leaf it appeared came into the possession of Mr. Trevelyan, by descent from his ancestor, Dean Willoughby, who in the time of Henry the Eighth was the Dean of Exeter, and doubtless he it was who abstracted this identical leaf, either from curiosity, or a less venial motive. That must, however, be esteemed a most fortunate accident, whereby a leaf lost in the time of the Reformation, has thus been restored in our own, having the effect, moreover, of rendering perfect one of the most interesting historical documents in existence."

Lambeth Palace.—"The modern oaken book-cases entirely surround the room, and projecting at stated intervals from the walls, make, as it were, a little book-room in each recess; so vast are the dimensions of this antique hall, which is, however, completely warmed at pleasure by two grand fire-places, one at each end of the room."

"The books, thus carefully protected from damp, amount in number to nearly five and twenty thousand volumes, arranged in symmetrical order upon the open shelves of the oaken cases."

"Some of the choicer articles, however, are kept in the adjacent muniment room, of which the Librarian religiously keeps the key."

"Cicero's Offices, printed upon vellum by Fust and Schoeffer, those famous typographers. The present volume bears the date of 1466, and is consequently the second edition printed at Mayence. This small but precious folio measures eight inches and three quarters by six inches and a quarter, and is in calf binding. It contains 87 leaves, of which the 1st and 58th are much stained."

"This volume, which appears to have been classed among the Manuscripts, from the resemblance of its type to the handwriting of the middle ages, derives additional interest from a manuscript notice of Joannes Temporarius in 1460, respecting the origin of the truly divine Art of Printing."

"Chronogr. lib. i. ad an. 1460."

"Typographia doni Dei præstantissimâ Quo Deus extremis temporibus nō solum Antichristi potentia evertit, sed et universi orbem inexcussibilem reddit. Quia jam non ex rerū creaturâ consideratione sed suo ipsius verbo in omnes terrarum partes, in oēs familias, omniumque populorū linguis transiit se pacifice."

"JOAN. TEMPORARIUS."

"I have transcribed this curious entry at the end of the volume, with literal accuracy, as it shows the

high estimation in which the infant press was held, and the direction sought to be given to its gigantic power by the learned of that day."

"The Works of King Charles the First, 1672, folio, containing, in a curious manuscript note in the beginning, its own singular history, attested by one who apparently was a competent witness."

"This being seized on board an English ship, was delivered by order of the Inquisition of Lisbon to some of the English priests to be perused and corrected according to the rules of the Index Expurgatorius. Thus corrected, it was given to Barnaby Craford, English merchant there, and by him it was given to me, the English preacher resident there in 1670; and by me, as I then received it, to the Library at Lambeth, to be there preserved."

"Ita testor, ZACH. CRADOCK."

"November 1, 1678."

"The volume itself fully corroborates this interesting account, being disfigured throughout by rapid strokes of the pen through the Monarch's prayers, and every expression relating to the advancement of the Protestant religion, displaying Inquisitorial criticism in its full vigour, to the inquiring eyes of the nineteenth century." [Rich, also, in Caxtons, and other earliest of English printers.]

Lincoln sold all their Caxtons, and other ancient treasures, and bought more modern works, upon which there is a humorous jeu d'esprit of some ten pages, which we remember of old in the Dibdin days."

Peterborough.—"The most valuable and interesting Record connected with the Church of Peterborough is the Lieger Book of the Church, a Chronicle composed by Hugo, surnamed Candidus, a Monk of that Monastery, but usually ascribed to Robert Swapham, a Monk of the same Church. This book was rescued from destruction by the soldiers of Cromwell's army, April 22, 1643, by Mr. Humphrey Austin, then chanter of the Church, who redeemed it by the help of ten shillings 'for that old Latine Bible,' as he called it, given to the ruffian who was carrying it away."

Ripon.—"Of remarkable copies mentioned" "The first is of almost unparalleled rarity, the only other copy of which I am at present cognisant being that in the noble library of Earl Spencer. This is the famous 'Book for Travellers,' whose Eureka may be heard in the gossiping pages of the Bibliographical Decameron. This Book for Travellers in Frensch and English, is printed in double columns of the smaller Gothic type employed by Caxton, but without any indication of date, place, or name of printer. It is complete in 25 leaves, in folio, as fresh and sound as if they had but just issued from the press. It measures exactly eleven inches and a quarter by eight inches and a quarter, and is appropriately bound in olive Venetian morocco, with joints, apparently by that cunning Bibliopægist, Charles Lewis."

"The second specimen from Caxton's Press is the well-known and extremely rare 'Boecius de Consolatione Philosophie,' folio, in the same type as the Dietes and Sayings, and other Works of that Printer. It lacks, however, all indication of date, or of typographer, concluding with the Latin verses written by Surigonus, the Poet Laureat of Milan, entitled the 'Epitaphium Galfridi Chaucer.' The Caxtonian peroration is very interesting, and may be seen at large in the Typographical Antiquities of Dibdin, vol. i. p. 303. The present copy wants only the 75th leaf, which is at present clumsily supplied by

"In the beginning of the Book Mr. Austin has entered the acknowledgment given upon that occasion in these words:

"I pray let this Scripture Book alone, for he hath paid me for it, and therefore I would desire you to let it alone. By me Henry Topclyffe Soldier under Captain Cromwell, Colonel Cromwell's son, therefore I pray let it alone."

"Unto which godly Warrant for its Security," adds Dean Patrick, 'the fellow signed his name.'

"The soldiers also destroyed the Records in the Chapter House, mistaking them for Papal Bulls. 'A short and true narrative of the rifling and defacing of the Cathedral Church of Peterburgh in the year 1643,' which occupies pp. 383 to 340 in the Appendix to Gunton's History of that Church will amply repay perusal. Dean Patrick, the editor of that Work, has devoted his Preface to a particular Account of 'the Book called Swapham,' and its reputed Author."

manuscript. It appears to contain about 90 leaves, and though not entirely free from stain, is in very sound condition, measuring eleven inches and a quarter by eight inches and a quarter. It is bound in dark blue morocco, with gilt leaves.

"Having failed in discovering any Work of Wynkyn de Worde, I proceed to notice a small Volume by Richard Pynson, which I never saw before. It is the Magna Charter, in a small Gothic letter, with an Index prefixed, at the end of which is the Colophon,—'Londini per Ricardus Pynson, &c., 1514.' It measures five inches and three eighths by two inches and a half, and is bound in smooth russin."

Salisbury.—Here are also many volumes which belonged to Izaak Walton, the father of Anglers, and were probably presented to this Library by his son Canon Walton. Twenty of the volumes bear his autograph, a list of which may be seen in Nicolas's Life of Walton, App. p. clv.

"The reader will not have failed to perceive the absence of works printed during the eighteenth century from this Library, and he may attribute the circumstance to the long interval during which this ancient Cathedral was suffered to remain in the most neglected state.

"From this it has been rescued by the proper feeling of the existing Dean and Chapter, aided by the unremitting exertions of their present Librarian.

"Many volumes, however, still remain buried in dust, and when the cobwebs of the last century have been brushed away, some works may probably be found not undeserving of notice."

Wells.—"I now come to the great Authors of Antiquity, and shall be as concise as possible in my account of them, begging 'the thorough-bred Bibliomaniac' to imagine the pleasure I felt in discovering a beautiful copy of the Aldine Aristotle, the first edition of the Works of that great philosopher in his own tongue, as sound and immaculate as when it first issued from the press at Venice. The five volumes have been rebound in the dark calf of the preceding century, with red lettering pieces; and within four of them is pasted the well known autograph of the celebrated Erasmus, 'Sum Erasmi Roterodami,' from which we may reasonably conclude that this very set of books once appertained to that eminent scholar: a supposition which is strengthened by the circumstance of the donor of this Work having written in the third volume, immediately beneath the autograph just quoted, the following commemorative distich:

"Hæc ego dona dedi Wellensi Bibliothecæ
Turnerus nomen cui gullelmus erat."

the altitude of these volumes is rather more than twelve inches, by eight inches and a quarter. 'The ruler-carrying Bibliomaniac' will thank me for being thus particular."

Westminster.—"The Library of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster at present consists of eleven thousand volumes, but was formerly much more extensive, as many works, which appear in the old Catalogue, and are not found in the new, lamentably attests."

"The Library was originally deposited in one of the chapels, within the Abbey, but was removed to its present situation by the celebrated Williams, Archbishop of York, in the time of James the First.

"Within the deep recesses of this venerable pile, 'where all the air a solemn stillness holds,' the mind is naturally inclined to religious contemplation, and turns instinctively to the Book of Life.

"Though this library has suffered much from neglect, and many of its choicest treasures have been carried away in troublesome times, it yet retains a volume, which would do honour to any collection, however curious or however vast. This precious book is one of those few printed at Oxford during the fifteenth century, and to the typographical antiquary, possesses the additional recommendation of being printed upon vellum. It is the only copy which has been discovered of this nature."

Having now endeavoured to give all book-worms a feast of savoury scraps, we again thank Mr. Botfield for that feast from the well-furnished table of which we have gathered them.

MRS. TROLLOPE'S NEW NOVEL.

The Lottery of Marriage. By Mrs. Trollope.
3 vols. Colburn.

We know no writer who paints portraits, and especially portraits of females, with a bolder pencil than Mrs. Trollope. In the present instance, with a taking title, she has more than rivalled her own creation, *Cassandra de Laurie*, in adding a few touches of humorous caricature to several of her characters, which causes them to contrast all the better with the nature and beauty of the other. Of the former, Lady de Laurie and Augustus Oglevie are striking examples; whilst Mrs. Codrington, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Fanny Thornton, illustrate the more simple parts of the gallery; and Lord Wigton, Miss Stockton, Julian Oglevie, and Ethel Codrington, have sat for the more decided individualities of novel impersonation. The story may be defined as a continued series of sketches of life and society, in which vain or ambitious wishes, schemes, and intrigues, loves returned or not, proposals and acceptances or rejections, parties, excursions, turns of fortune and misfortune, yachting and elopement, &c. &c., mix up in admired accumulation from the beginning to the dénouement.

Now, as sworn brokers to all novelists, never to disclose the business they have entrusted to us, or suffer their secrets to transpire to the public through being *Gazetted* by us, we cannot tell our readers more than that this is a very readable book, and is well calculated to entertain them. As a mere taste, we copy the clever likeness of one of the ladies we have mentioned:

"Mrs. Codrington, a very beautiful woman still wanting three years of 'frightful forty,' was the well-dowered widow of a Yorkshire squire of good old family, and large estate; but being the beauty daughter of an Irish baronet, she had always thought, and always rather loudly declared, that she had made a wretchedly bad match. Nevertheless Squire Codrington had settled a thousand a year upon her, and, moreover, had left her sole guardian to his only child, a girl who had just completed her fourteenth year at the time of his death.

"The long and painful malady of which he died, had made death a relief, and had in all ways so well prepared him for it, that his gentle and most loving temper never failed him to the end. His last days, and many wakeful nights to boot, had been passed in meditating on the best way of leaving his property, so as to ensure to his wife and daughter the immediate command of his entire income; well aware that any savings which might be made during his daughter's minority could not be needed to increase the marriage portion of a girl possessed of four thousand a year.

"The result of these meditations was the allowing of the whole income of his estate, (minus the settlement upon his wife,) for the use of his daughter; to be received by her mother, and expended for the use and benefit of their child, till she attained the age of twenty-one; or till, before that age, she married with her mother's consent.

"Had the worthy Mr. Codrington been quite as wise, as he really was good, he would never have made such a will; for it was putting a great deal of unnecessary temptation in the way of a woman, who, though by no means wicked, was nevertheless by no means wise; and who, moreover, was so very notoriously vain, that even he, poor man, fond as he was of her sweet face, and sweet temper, could not have denied the fact, or its probable consequences, had his own intellect been sufficiently active to have suggested to him the propriety of considering a little the character of his wife, before he put the happiness of his daughter so much in her power.

"But no doubts upon the subject ever occurred to him.

"Nothing could have been better than the conduct of Mrs. Codrington, silly as she was, during the six months of suffering which preceded the death of her husband. No Sister of Charity ever attended a sick-bed with more uniform gentleness; for she was, con-

stitutionally, one of the sweetest tempered creatures in the world; and as long as the melancholy spectacle of her suffering husband continued before her eyes, she positively forgot herself and her beauty; and it was not till the good man was dead, and buried, that she was recalled to a full sense of her own attractions.

"Scarcely, however, were the funeral baked meats cold, before Mrs. Codrington had begun to exert her busy little faculties in forming plans for the future; but as the manner in which she carried these out must of necessity be brought before the reader in the following pages, it would be idle to dilate upon them here; yet, as a sort of index to them all, it may be useful to add, that neither the consciousness of her own beauty, her own wealth, or her own independence, went so far towards consoling her for the loss of her most kind husband, as the persuasion that her daughter Ethel looked, at the very least, three years younger than she really was.

"A pretty little girl of rather less than eleven years old, dressed in trowsers, and a very short frock, could not possibly be much in her way for several years to come. And with this persuasion, she kissed the diminutive beauty very fondly, and prepared herself to pass the first six months of her widowhood in black, and the next six months in grey, with the resignation of a martyr, and the resolution of a stoic.

"Both these periods had now worn themselves away, nay, a second year was on the wane, and as yet not one of the many suitors of high degree, whose adorations she was so confidently expecting, had presented himself.

"The remote situation of her beautiful, but far-away residence, naturally suggested itself as the cause of this unexpected disappointment; and the present abode of the fair widow at Dover, was the result of a recently-taken resolution not to suffer either the comfort, the beauty, or even the splendour of Ethel's long-descended Manor House, to beguile her into concealing herself any longer amidst shades, wherein nothing in the shape of a marriageable nobleman was to be found."

This is very life like, and so is the next, though we only take a feature of it.

"Lady de Laurie, indeed, did not treat quite everybody as she did Mrs. Codrington; for Lady de Laurie was an extremely clever woman in many ways, and had more than sufficient knowledge of human nature to prevent her making such a dangerous blunder as that; but as it was a habit, as well as a principle with her, to make as much use of everything and of everybody as possible, she seldom suffered any one to escape her taxing entirely, but it had rarely happened to her to meet any one upon whom it was so easy to levy it as Mrs. Codrington.

"This certainly caused her occasionally to go farther in the way of making her useful than was quite consistent with the tone of high-bred elegance upon which she particularly piqued herself. But Lady de Laurie had reasons for everything she did, and it was not without due consideration that she had decided upon throwing out grappling-irons to the beautiful widow, though at the risk of often being bored, and of often being forced into impertinence."

The rest are quite as well described and put into action; but "mum is the word;" and we take refuge in a reflection. Speaking of respect shown to persons of influence, Mrs. T. remarks:

"It is an old-fashioned, simple-minded species of deference, rapidly wearing out in our thickly-peopled land, and not likely, perhaps, to be greatly regretted, unless it should happen that influences less harmless should be found to succeed it. For as to hoping that the great mass of mankind, whether divided into villages, townships, capitals, or kingdoms, should ever be taught, individually, to think and act for themselves, it is a vain and idle dream, from which the reasoning portion of the race will awake by degrees; and when they do, they will probably learn to believe that it may be more conducive to the interests of humanity, and rather more within the scope of

practicability also, to school power into orderly utility than to EQUALIZE IMBECILITY AND STRENGTH."

For the quiet humour we can only refer to a little genre piece, p. 315—16, vol. 3; but it is very naïve, and with it we bid our amusing author good bye.

THE WHITE NILE: ETHIOPIA.

Expedition to Discover the Sources of the White Nile in 1840, 1841. By Ferdinand Werne. From the German, by C. W. O'Reilly. 2 vols. Bentley.

THE great ruler of Egypt, ambitious to extend his dominions up the Nile, and tempted also by the reports that the countries on its banks abounded in gold, not only headed more than one expedition himself, but sent several more in the direction we have indicated, to subjugate the native tribes, plunder them, and explore the land, with the view to future conquests. One of these raids, accompanied by the author, and three Frenchmen, named Thibaut, collector, Arnaud and Sabatier, engineers, (whereof they have already published an account, which Werne severely impugns,) is described in these volumes with more than German *bonhomie*, and, indeed, often in language rather too broad for decorum, though less obnoxious to the plainness of science. The jealousies among the Franks break out on every occasion; and, on the whole, we are led to form a most unfavourable opinion of the class of European adventurers who push their fortunes in this part of the world, and who seem to be too generally the unprincipled dregs and outcasts of society. But to return to our author. His narrative may be characterized as abounding in incident, wild adventure, and information on subjects of natural history. One of our most esteemed contemporaries (Blackwood) bestowed a high encomium upon it in its original language, which (as we have hinted) we might almost call bi-lingual; for the writer's long sojourn in the East seems to have so imbued his tongue and pen with Oriental terms and expressions, that his native German is often forgotten, or so mixed up with a foreign idiom, that his translator may well plead some excuse for the bad English into which he has rendered his very difficult task. The sense, however, is generally preserved in spite of the style, and the reader loses little of the traveller's facts from the rude construction of many of the sentences. In short, we must be content to look to the matter, and overlook the manner of this curious book.

After preparations and delays, the Turkish squadron sailed from Khartum, near the end of November, 1840, and consisted of "four dahabicks from Káhira (vessels with two masts and cabins, about one hundred feet long, and twelve to fifteen broad), each with two cannon; three dahabicks from Khartum (one of which has also two cannon); then two *kaiás* (ships of burden with one mast), and a *sándal* (skiff) for communication: the crews were composed of two hundred and fifty soldiers (negroes, Egyptians, and Syrians), and one hundred and twenty sailors and mariners from Alexandria, Nubia, and the land of Sudán." Suliman Kashef commanded the army, and Selim Capitan the navy: Werne being an independent passenger, paying his own expenses. They first descended the Blue River a short way, to its junction with the White; and then commenced their ascent of the latter. Here, "the White River, flowing to the north-east, rolls in an unbroken stream along the north-west side of the island of Tuti, whilst the Blue River, whose current is more than twice as strong, bounds against this straight, whitish stream of water, as well as against the south-east side of the island, and winding through between the latter and its right shore, which juts out, makes a bend, deserts its former direction to the north-west, and turns in a northerly one, with the White Stream."

Henceforward, the journal carries us on, from day to day, to the 22nd of April, 1841; and, consequently, relates the incidents of an extraordinary excursion of very nearly six months' duration, and, especially in the upper regions, holding intercourse with tribes of the black and negro race, whose physical development and moral condition are not only of remarkable

interest in the study of mankind, but historically important through their analogy and resemblance to the pictures which have been preserved of the most ancient races that inhabited Egypt. The Keks, Baris, and others, are gigantic—their usual stature being from six and a-half to above seven English feet; and their muscularity and activity in proportion. Their numbers are immense, and nations of Shilluks, Dinkas, Nuéhrs, Böhrs, Eliabs, Chiérs, Liéns, not only crowd the sides and islands of the rivers, but spread far and populously into the interior, where they conjoin or mingle with other powerful African kingdoms, such as Sennaar, Nuba, and unknown states.

As the grand geographical question on the sources of the Nile has not yet been settled, and there is a journey in progress which we trust will solve the problem, we shall not here enter upon the discussion, farther than to observe, (from this narrative, and all other practical evidence,) that it seems to be extremely difficult to trace the course of the River at all, in a region of streams, where the sight is distracted and the mind lost amid an endless confusion of gorges, basins, canals, channels, marshes, and lakes,* the shores of which it is impossible to define. With regard to Antoine D'Abbadie's statements and hypotheses, we confess that we have ever looked upon them with great suspicion, feeling convinced that his mission contemplated quite different and ulterior objects, and being much staggered by the strange readiness with which communications, said to be from him, (though in the interior of savage Africa,) have always been at hand to meet any doubts or objections to his pretended discoveries.† It is now, however, time for us to proceed on our way up the Bah'r el Abiad, and pick out some of the most novel traits of the country and the people on our way—not beginning till we have passed the boundaries of the Turkish dominions. And our first move is among subjects of another nature—viz., *Simia*.

"The vessels (says Werne) not being able to reach the dry land, owing to the shrubs and trees, I had myself carried through the water to the shore, in order to take a survey of the country and to make a shooting excursion. I could not, however, make up my mind to use my gun, the only animals in the neighbourhood I could shoot being white-grey long-tailed apes, called Abelenk, similar to the *Cercopithecus Sabaeus*, but more silver-grey and far larger. I had shot such an one on a former occasion, and the mortally wounded animal had, by his similarity to a human being and his piteous gestures, excited my compassion so much, that I determined never to kill another. Mr. Arnaud, on the contrary, took a peculiar pleasure in watching the wounded monkeys which fell by his shot, because, in the agonies of death, the roof of their mouths became white like that of a dying man. It was affecting to see how the mother apes precipitated themselves down from the old sunt trees and secured their young, playing before our feet, behind the high branches, and darted round the corner until another malignant ball reached them from behind, whereupon they let their young fall from their arms, but the little creatures clung firmly to the old one by running, climbing, and springing under her belly. They live together in families of several hundreds, and their territory is very limited even in the forest, as I myself subsequently ascertained. Although they fear the water very much, and do not swim voluntarily, yet they always fled for security to the high branches hanging over the stream, and often fell in, whereupon they, in spite of imminent danger, carefully wiped their faces, and tried to get the water out of their ears before they climbed up into the trees. Such a republic of apes is really a droll sight,—coaxing, caressing, and combing each other, plundering,

* Farther perplexed by the difference between the rise and fall of the waters: they were falling during this expedition.

† His first "discovery," 1844, made the head of the Nile in the land of Omura, or Gannu, near the mountains of Bochi or Dochi: his latest "discovery," 1844, places it in another position between 7° 49' N. lat. and 34° 48' E. long., beyond which Werne travelled four degrees of N. lat., where the sources of the River were still pointed to as farther to the south, among the mountains.

fighting, and tugging one another by the ears, and, during all these important concerns, hastening every moment down to the river, where, however, they satisfy themselves with a hurried draught, in order that they may not be devoured by the crocodiles constantly keeping watch there. The monkeys on board our vessels not being fastened, turned restless at the sight of the jolly free life, and at the clamour of their brethren in the trees."

Another order of living things were dreadful tormentors:—

"10th December—" we read, "a dead calm throughout the night. Gnats!!! No use creeping under the bed-clothes, where the heat threatens to stifle me, compelled as I am, by their penetrating sting, to keep my clothes on. Leave only a hole to breathe at; in they rush, on the lips, into the nostrils and ears, and should one yawn, they squeeze themselves into the throat, and tickle us to coughing, causing us to suffer real torture, for with every respiration again a fresh swarm enters. They find their way to the most sensitive parts, creeping in like ants at every aperture. My bed was covered in the morning with thousands of these little tormenting spirits—compared with which the Egyptian plague is nothing—which I had crushed to death with the weight of my body, by continually rolling about."

"As I had forgotten to take with me from Khartum a mosquito-net, or gauze bed-curtains, for which I had no use there on account of the heat, to keep off these tormentors, there was nothing for it but submission. Neither had I thought of leather gloves, unbearable in the hot climate here, but which would have been at this moment of essential advantage, for I was not only obliged to have a servant before me at supper-time, waving a large fan, made of ostrich-feathers, under my nose, so that it was necessary to watch the time for seizing and conveying the food to my mouth, but I could not even smoke my pipe in peace, though keeping my hands wrapt in my woollen Burnus, for the gnats not only stung through it, but even crept up under it from the ground. The blacks and coloured men were equally ill-treated by these hungry and impudent guests; and all night long might be heard the word 'Bauda,' furious abuse against them, and flappings of *ferlas* to keep them off; but in spite of this, the face and body were as if bestudded, and swollen up with boils. The Baudas resemble our long-legged gnats, although their proboscis, with which they bore through a triple fold of strong linen, appears to me longer. Their head is blue; the back dun-coloured, and their legs are covered with white specks, like small pearls. Another kind has shorter and stronger legs, a thicker body, of a brown-colour, with a red head and iris-hued posterior."

"The crew are quite wearied from sleepless nights, and rowing must be given up if the calm continues, although we find ourselves in a canal whose water propels us so little that we do not cast anchor. Here (he continues on another topic connected with literature) I got a specimen of the gigantic rush (*papyrus antiquus*) before mentioned. The stalk is prismatic, somewhat rounded, however, on one side; it runs in a conical form, to the length of from ten to twelve feet, and bears on the top a corolla like a tuft of reeds, the ray-formed edges of which branch out, and are more than a span long; the greatest thickness of the stem is one inch and a half, and never less than half an inch thick, and under the green rind there is a strong pith. Subsequently, however, I saw this papyrus, which our Arabs were not acquainted with, from fifteen to twenty feet long, and two inches thick, so that the longer reeds on the top shot forth from their little clusters of flowers and seeds, five to six new spikes, the length of a span. The *Ambak* was known to the old Egyptians; there is no doubt, therefore, that it, as well as this rush, was split, glued to one another, and used for a writing material, because it afforded the advantage of a greater extent of surface."

Elsewhere, we are told of another vegetable production—the effects of which are wonderful, if true:—

"The trees of the left side are unfortunately too

far for us to distinguish them. The crew think, however, that they must be a kind of date-palms, (naghel; the fruit, however, is called tammer, or bellagh). But Marián says that there are many trees on that side belonging to the palm species, but bearing large beautiful fruit, containing milk, which, he thought, were a species of coco-palm. These trees rise with a straight shaft similar to the date and dhelleb-palms; but the top appears to be entirely flat, like an extended fan, or a round table. I had seen also, from the ship, in that forest, some poison trees: now, I heard dreadful things told of them, that even the scent of their flowers, or a thorn, nearly invisible on them, falling on one's hand, is certain death, and that the natives poison their arrows with it. This Shudder el Simm is called, in the language of the Nubas, *Auer*, and I was curious to see the tree somewhat nearer."

Our author suffered much from fever, but his enthusiasm continued unabated; and he explored for national history, and trafficked for curiosities, with indefatigable constancy. Reaching the confines of Bari, the highest tribe on their course, a painful rencontre took place. It is thus related:—

"An occurrence has just happened, which might be the death of us all if anything were to be feared from the revenge of these evidently good-natured people. We were on the right side of the river, and went to the left, where the little sandal was towed not far from us by the Libahn. Natives had stationed themselves here in large and small groups; they greeted us, held up their hands, pointed to their necks for beads, and sang, danced, and jumped. There was no end of laughing in our vessel; I was attentive to what was going on, and saw that the natives had seized the rope of the sandal, and would not let it be towed further, for they wanted beads. Probably the crew of the sandal had taken weapons or ornaments from them, without giving anything in return, as this frequently happened. We steered close to the left shore to assist our men, when eight bold armed figures advanced towards us, and gave us to understand by pantomimic signs, that we had presented beads to their neighbours below, but would not give them anything. They offered the rings on their arms, and their weapons, and signified to us, as we were advancing libahn, on account of the faintness of the wind, that they would not allow us to tow any further unless we gave them something. They said all this, however, with a laughing countenance, jumped about, and laughed anew. It was plain they were only in jest; but our bloodthirsty fellows, seeing no danger in this small number of men, and never thinking of the probable consequences, just like the Turks, considered this an excellent opportunity to display their courage. They seized their weapons. I was unwell, but yet was standing on deck, and kept order as well as my weak voice would allow me. I went from one to the other, and enjoined them not to fire, until the arrows were first shot at them. The black soldiers, who were mostly recruits, I admonished especially not to be *filles de joie* (the usual expression here applied to those who exhibit fear in discharging their guns), but men (rigal, sing. ragel), to grasp the gun firmly, and to take good aim. Our blacks are generally very much afraid of the report of guns, and do exactly as the Greeks did at the commencement of their war for freedom; they lay the butt-end on the thigh, and fire at random. On the White River, also, the report of these unknown weapons was more feared than the real danger itself. They listened to me; but then came the vessel of Captain Mohammed Aga, a fool-hardy Arnaut, who is always trying to distinguish himself in some way or another. He shouted to the sandal to cut away the rope, although the men were still on land. This was about to be done, when the tallest negro, who had twisted the rope round a little tree, pointed his bow at the sailor who was about to cut it through with his knife. He laughed at the same time, and it was clear that he was not in earnest; for he had wrestled in a friendly manner with the other sailors, when they tried to get the rope from him, without making use of his weapons. Yet the Arnaut commanded

them to "fire," whilst he had already aimed at the incautious native, being the first to discharge his piece. In a moment all three vessels fired away, as though they were beset by the devil. I was only able to pull back a couple of fellows whose guns had flashed in the pan. Eleven or twelve other victims followed the first, who was knocked over by the captain's shot. Those who went away wounded were not counted. An old woman was shot down by an Egyptian standing near me, and yet he boasted of this heroic deed, as did all the others of theirs. There might have been from twenty-five to thirty natives collected together at that place, scarcely thirty paces from us, and the high-standing straw might have concealed several more.

"We sailed away with the wind favouring our criminal action, for our men had again come on board before the firing commenced. The Dahabics sailing ahead of us must have heard our shots; they did not, however, furl one sail to lend us assistance, which might have been eventually necessary. Before we caught up these vessels, we saw a woman on the shore, looking about among the dead men, and then afterwards running to the city at some distance from the shore. The natives were hastening towards it, but they did not trust themselves near us. Yet they knew not the melancholy truth that our shots would hit at a distance; hitherto they feared only the thunder and lightning of them, as we had seen several times. We halted a moment; the unhappy creatures or relatives of the slain came closer to the border of the shore, laid their hands flat together, raised them above their head, slid upon their knees nearer to us, and sprang again high in the air, with their compressed hands stretched aloft, as if to invoke the pity of heaven, and to implore mercy of us. A slim young man was so conspicuous by his passionate grief, that it cut to my heart, and—our barbarians laughed with all their might. This unbounded attachment to one another, and the circumstance that that woman, in spite of the danger so close at hand, sought for the man of her heart among those who had perished, affected me exceedingly, because such moral intrinsic worth, flowing from pure natural hearts, is unfortunately more acquired than innate in civilised nations. We had only advanced a little on our way, and above thirty unarmed natives, who must yet, at all events, have been informed of the tragic incident that had just occurred, sat down on the sand directly close to the river, without suspicion, or designing any harm to us, as if nothing had taken place, and really—I had enough to do to prevent their being shot at.

"We reached the vessels of the commanders, and Mohammed Aga was the first to hasten to them, in order to report the incident. But I also drew near, and there was a kind of court-martial summoned. Arnaut did honour to the European name, and took the part of the Turks, who looked upon the whole as a trifle. Finally, the Arnaut, who had already confessed the fact, faced about boldly and swift as lightning, declaring that he had never fired a shot, and that he would bring witnesses to prove it, and—here the matter ended. Selim Capitan thought he showed his wish to keep up a good understanding with the natives, by throwing into the grass on the shore some miserable bits of glass paste, with a cup. The natives looked and groped about, whilst we sailed to the neighbouring island. Here we found two divisions of negroes, whose chiefs were also presented with strings of beads. Again we threw beads among the grass, and ordered the whole occurrence to be explained by the interpreters; more beads, and—every one jumped forward delighted. One of these chiefs had all his naked body streaked over with ochre: he looked like the black huntsman of Bohemia. They are said to do this in particular when they marry; we have seen already several such red men; even the hair and the ivory bracelets which are thick and of a hand's breadth, as well as the numerous iron rings on the wrists and ankles, are coloured red in this fashion. Rage and vexation, together with the heat of the sun, compelled me to be carried back quite exhausted down the shore to the vessel."

(To be continued.)

STATISTICS OF POETRY.

[Continuing our Statistics, we this week add three vols. of 284 pages, and 5600 odd lines.]

Revelations of the Beautiful: and Other Poems.
By E. H. Berrington. Pickering, pp. 222

"LITERARY modesty has dwindled into literary cant." —Preface. "The following Poems were not written for amusement, but I confess them to be the outpourings of a spirit, whose earnestness in a work to be accomplished was only equalled by the desire to accomplish it. Poetry to me has never been an artificialism; it has been the form and the utterance of truth." "Faults and failings are distinct things. Faults generally arise from the possession of certain careless habits, but failings, on the contrary, are the non-possession of certain qualities. The distinction is important, because in this distinction the Poet is known from the versifier." So says our author, intimating freely his opinion of himself and his work; and at the close leaving the decision of his "failings, faults, or beauties to the impartial and not to the interested—to the stranger and not to the friend." As we are (as it should seem) happily, safe within this category, we shall turn fairly though briefly to the question, premising that we were not prejudiced in favour of the poetry by the sentences we have quoted from the prose. Nor does the Prologue materially propitiate our opinion:—

"Canst thou kiss a poor man's child,
And thyself think undelited?
With no proud unchristian qualms,
Canst thou shake the horny palm
Of the meanest in the land,
Freely as a jewelled hand?
Canst thou smile when others smile?
When they sorrow, weep the while?
Holding love a holy thing,
Would'st thou blush to stain his wing?
Canst thou search on history's page
For the men of every age
Who have dared the tyrant's ban,
And upheld the weaker man,
And while sounding fame records them,
Feel thy heart-strings stretch towards them?"

The spirit of the writer is already before the reader. It is of a right order if highly and fully sustained, and of a wrong order if it degenerate into the common cant so prevalent in our time, to which it is allied. The poem opens, and we begin not with a failure, but a fault:—

"On the borders of the sea
Lived a youth whose master-fault
Was, methinks, inconstancy.
On the shore he oft would halt,
There, with an untutored whim,
Stoop and pick a shining shell:—
Ask not if he loved it well,
Since all beauty governed him."

The olden and not the better example of Wordsworth is here; the versification poor, in the desire to be simple, and verbally artificial in the hope of being fancied as natural. "Methinks," is an expletive without thought in it; and an "untutored whim" is literally nonsense, since no whim was ever tutored, and it is the very essence of whim to be the reverse! But so writers of this school go on in a strain of washy sentimentalism, the small drink of the strong German metaphysical beverage, diluted from the potency of dumfounding the senses into the poverty of fluxing them.

We deliver this dictum more decidedly, perhaps, than the occasion or the volume requires; but the few lines are sufficient to justify us in a criticism, which we would apply to many a case, and as our author does mingle some beauties with his failures, we trust he will pardon our taking him for a text. Here is a pretty passage:—

"Morven's heart was like quick fire,
All his creed was young desire,
His religion was to know,
And his faith was to believe,
That, like moonlight on the snow,
Truth and fancy interweave."

Here is ("annul") a word for rhyme's-sake only:

"Tears, and sighs, and blighting sorrow,
Man would partially annul,
If his heart would, childlike, borrow
Fables from the Beautiful."

And here is another worse ("unbend") for no better reason:—

"Beauty when it cometh early,
Is the nearer to its end;
Many children's locks are curly,
But with age the locks unbend;
As the young fern's top is rolled,
Straightening as it groweth old."

We will not go critically farther, but conclude with portion of the verses on a Newspaper:—

"Here's a poor fool,
Who hath found wit enough to rob his master;
Priests offer him a short commandment rule,
And Law, a prison plaster."

"Did'st never sigh
When such a thief has trod the heavy wheel,
And think, he who hath gold enough to buy
Need never pick nor steal?"

"Here's a sad wretch,
Who in his brother's blood has stained his hands;
He hath the lofty privilege to stretch
His neck in hempen bands."

"It is most fit
(So runs the language of our penal code)
That man should speedily his Maker meet;—
And so it helps him on the road."

"When the disciple's sword
Lopped the Jew's ear and marred a loving creed,
Have ye forgotten how Christ's blessed word
Reproved the deed?"

"Here's a sweet maiden,
(O, that such souls would learn life's wrongs to brave!)
With blighted hope, and shame, and anguish laden,
Hath dug her own dark grave."

"And here are stories told
Of creatures upon whom disease hath fed,
Crawling in cellars, filthy, black, and cold,
Dying for want of bread."

"Old Man, thou sayest well;
From Newspapers the world instruction borrows,
Truly, like the Arabian Tales, they tell
Of joys and sorrows."

"Here stands the marriage list—
Some linked to bliss, and some to trouble mated;
And here the record of whom earth hath missed,
'Deeply regretted.'"

"A row of little strangers,
Who may hereafter glad as many hearts;
Doubtless cold Malthus, fearful of its dangers,
Shrunk from the list of births."

"A favoured corner,
That should be sacred as a rainbow's hues;
And sacred 'tis, having as an adornment
The Poet's muse."

"In big-typed observation
Then crowns the whole, the 'LEADING ARTICLE';
A Mentor that gives wisdom to a nation,—
At least a particle!"

"Unto what system grown
Politically, whatsoever our choice,
The Newspapers have a familiar tone,
And all should hear their voice."

Verses by J. Howell Merridew. Pickering, pp. 44.
EXTENDING over a space of fifteen years of the writer's life, and occupying not thrice so many pages, we ought to view this record of emotions, the gist of which is bitterly directed against jilting, and a woman—if not the whole sex. The selfishness of the single theme is not calculated to recommend it, however poetically and forcibly expressed; for in a field of grasshoppers, the chirping plaint of one whose heart is touched more seriously than any of the others is unheard or unnoticed amid the universal din. So we fear, notwithstanding our help, it will be with Mr. Merridew (it ought to be sad-adieu) and his absorbing idea:—

"Few do I leave that love me, and but few
I love, in leaving thee—yet I have loved
As most men have, and fondly, ere I knew
How false was woman, and how fair till proved—
How fond, how firm in words—but never true!
I marvel now that thus I could be moved.
Oh! trust the winds, trust to the wandering sea,
But never build thy Faith in woman's constancy!"

"But now, that dream is over, and the waking,
Wholesome though bitter, like the leech's draught
To him whose limbs with fever's fires are aching;—
I, the Lethæan cup have deeply quaffed,
And quit the scene, forsaken and forsaking,
Breathing few sighs for homeward winds to waft:
The giant clouds still deepen o'er the main,
Adieu to England's shores, I ne'er may see again!"

The Packet Ship, *Sun*, 1837."

"Woman's Mission:—"

"To be an idle plaything, in useless, senseless youth,
The only time her promises may be received as truth;
And even then to practise, with many a little art,
The acting for Life's drama, where she must play her part."

"To foster the arch schemings, that with her years expand,
To aid with her heart's falacies, the traffic for her hand,
To think it no dishonour, like a poor slave to be sold,
Content to yield up everything, for sordid darning gold!"

"To encourage with false smiling, to flatter, cherish, 'pet,'
To clothe with seeming fondness, the wiles of the coquette,
To vow that never—never—her love can cool or change."

"Man's Mission" contrasts this:—

"To love! and that not lightly, with no weak woman's whim,
It is the soul's idolatry, alone sufficeth him;
To choose one from the crowd, he deems above the rest,
And think himself, poor fool, both blessing, and most blest!"

"To spend his best of years, in waiting on her will,
To curb the sterner thoughts, Ambition would instil;—
To slight all else on earth, and e'en his God forget,
While listening to the murmured vows, of this beloved coquette!"

"To be despised, neglected, for thoughtless deed or word,
To be renounced, deserted, defamed, condemned, unheard;—
To appeal unto the past, and the love of many years,
To meet a gay and heartless laugh, for manhood's bitter tears!"

Poor fellow! He never gets well over it, though he poetizes:—

"Think not that I'm a lover now—dream not I sigh for thee;—
Thank Heav'n the pride of heart I hold has made that heart most free!
Or if I yearn for aught of earth—if for Earth's fair I pine—
Oh! rest assured, thou changeful thing! 'tis not for thee or thine!"

"For thou and thine are much alike—the same false smile, smooth brow,
Have made a once all-trusting one the scoffer I am now,—
And sceptic I may ever prove, in woman's constancy,
When thoughts of mine shall chance to stray, fair flirt, on such as thee!"

He thinks of death, and the first two stanzas are fine:—

"And what is Death? Go ask it of the crowd,
The shadowy throng who've trod the dreary way,
Who lie, alike, the humble and the proud,
Mould'ring beneath the clay."

"Go, dreamer, ask the wild and pathless sea,
The secret of th' unfathomable things,
Deep shrouded 'neath its waves, whose minstrelsy,
Their ceaseless requiem sings."

To do the author justice, we end with "Queries:—"

"Why should we love? The fairest form,
That glides before our eyes to-day,
With life and health and beauty warm,
To-morrow mingles with the clay."

"Why should we mourn? Our bitterest tears
Bring not to earth the dead again,
Nor call back joys of bygone years,
Useless our grief, our sighs how vain!"

"Why should we smile? Our brightest dream
Of gladness is as thin as air,
'Tis but the sunshine in the stream,
That flashes but a moment there."

"Why should we hope? What need we fear,
When angry Fate its worst has done,
The day of Destiny is near,
The Pilgrim's course will soon be run."

"Away with smiles, away with tears,
Though tempests howl or sunshine gleam,
Nor cherish hope, nor harbour fears
Since life is but a flitting dream!"

Lays and Rhymes for the Times. Bell, pp. 18.

LOYAL and patriotic. Though the times are not so much infected as they often are with the poison of an opposite tendency, our author is much to be commended for his honest spirit, manifesting itself in verse, though not of a high order, yet sufficiently of a popular character to have its effect:—

"I speak of patient sons of toil,
The priceless riches of our soil,
Though humble in degree;
Sons of the plough, the spade, the loom,
The thousands of her sons for whom
Old England scarcely can find room,
Expansive though she be."

"Yet brave and patient as they are,
Encompasseth the poor a snare,

Which ever lies in wait,
When thoughts their better minds disown,
Find echoes in the bolder tone
Which bids them by their strength alone
Amend their social state."

"Oh, heed not such! they do not pour
The oil of kindness on the sore;
They do but aggravate the more,
And make the bad the worse;
Their false and fervid zeal extends
To fashion for their selfish ends
The discontent impatience lends
To the primeval curse."

"They light unholy flames within
A fallen nature prompt to sin;
They lay and fire the train;
They gail, and irritate, and fret
A soul by many griefs beset:
And render—once within their net—
* All faith and patience vain."

"Ye Christian Poor, who nobly bear
Life's heavier wear by hearty prayer,
Hoping when hope is gone,—
God and his holy angels see
Your trials, struggles, constancy,
In Him who once was poor as ye,
Then trustfully hope on."

SUMMARY.

De la France Contemporaine, &c. Réponse à l'ouvrage de M. Guizot, "De la Démocratie en France."
Par W. Wellesley. Baillière.

As the youthful David went bravely forth to combat with Goliath of Gath, so has our young countryman adventured forth to break a lance against the giant strength of one of the greatest men of the age in which we live. We have no intention to carry the simile farther, nor to say more of the result of the "scrip and scrippage" exploit, than that it displays the writer in a light, well becoming the name and genius of the remarkable family to which he belongs. It required no small degree of courage and energy to face a charge upon a Guizot; and it must be allowed, that much of spirit and talent has been manifested by the fearless assailant. But what will perhaps still more instantly strike the public, is the excellent style in which this young English gentleman has delivered his opinions in the French language. Vathek has long been vaunted for its thorough mastery of a foreign tongue, and Lord Mahon acquired no small honour for his writings in the same; but it is no compliment to Mr. Wellesley to say, that for fluency and command of words, and perfect use of the idiom, we do not remember any composition superior, and very few equal, to his volume.

The political nature of the work removes it from our plan of illustrative review, and therefore we must content ourselves with stating, that the abilities evinced by the author, his large acquaintance with France, its social system and divisions, and in general the comprehensiveness of his views, and the acuteness of his remarks, have surprised us to such a degree, that were we not quite sure of his identity, and aware of his acquisitions, we should have been ready to attribute his work to some one among the most experienced and able of living statesmen. It certainly reflects much honour upon him, and we should imagine (pointing to diplomacy) forebodes a beneficial and brilliant career in the service of his country.

Mazims of Sir Morgan O'Doherty. Blackwoods. ONE hundred and forty-two of the sagacious aphorisms of one of Blackwood's prime ornaments, put into a nut-shell shape, form an *liad* in their way. Jocularly and sound sense go hand in hand so lovingly, that we do not know which we like best.

Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity. By the Rev. W. Wilson, Free Church; A. Hannay, Independent Church; and J. R. McGavin, United Presbyterian Church. Dundee: Middleton.

THE above title-page attracts, with its three names of different persuasions; yet all uniting cordially in sustaining the doctrines of the Christian faith against scepticism. There is much ability as well as zeal; but the Evidences have been so often treated by the foremost of human intellects, that we can scarcely expect any new arguments.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

March 1st.—Read: "Minute Examination of the Organ of Taste in Man," by A. Waller, M.D. The author commences by describing his mode of observation, which differs from that followed by previous observers. It consists in removing from the living tongue one of the papillæ, and immediately subjecting it to examination. He then proceeds to describe, —1st, the epithelium; 2nd, the fungiform papillæ; 3rd, the conical papillæ; and 4th, the inferior surface with its mucous glands, &c. 1. The epithelium is of two kinds; the flat plates with a central nucleus, which are mostly found clothing the stem and other regions of the fungiform papillæ; and the globular cells which compose most of the external parts of the processes of the conical papillæ. 2. The fungiform papillæ are found to consist of numerous small cones seated on a common stem. These secondary cones, already described by Albinus, are completely hidden by a common investment of epithelium which fills up the irregular spaces between them. Each of these cones contains capillary vessels, which, at the apex of the cone, either form a simple loop or a complex coil which is covered only by epithelial scales of the most attenuated nature. The author states that in these capillary vessels the motion of the blood may be observed for several seconds after the removal from the living body, and may be excited for a long time by the application of a slight degree of pressure. By these means he has been enabled to watch the passage of the red and white globules contained in the blood, and to detect in the human papillæ all the various phenomena in the transparent membranes of the lower animals. By allowing the blood to coagulate in the vessels, beautiful examples of injected papillæ may be obtained. The congestion of the vessels is much increased by compressing the point of the tongue before the removal of the papillæ. The capillaries are connected together at the bases of the secondary papillæ, and arise from a common trunk immersed in the body of the papilla. The nerves are found to subdivide in the separate cones, in which they ascend to the apex, and terminate in abrupt extremities, as in the frog, toad, &c. In the fetus the fungiform papillæ are stated to consist of a simple cone without any secondary papillæ. 3. The conical or filiform papillæ of man are described to be of a compound nature, consisting of numerous secondary cones springing from a common stem. Each of these secondary cones is clothed with an elongated process which is fitted on the cone like a sheath. This process consists of elongated epithelial scales ascending towards the summit, and resembling in general appearance the feather of an arrow. At their summit these processes are clothed with an external zone of granular matter, which considerably adds to their thickness. This granular matter is often detached after the papilla has been removed a short time from the tongue. The blood-vessels form a simple loop at the summit of the papilla, and the nerves are arranged in a similar manner. 4. The inferior surface is described as very smooth, presenting numerous follicles abundantly supplied with blood-vessels and nerves. These follicles are generally of a conical shape, and surrounded with an arch composed of epithelial cells. The nerves may frequently be detected and followed over the surface of the follicle, but their extremities are hidden amidst the blood-vessels.

March 8th.—"Additional Observations on the Osteology of the Iguanodon and Hylæosaurus," by Dr. Mantell, a report of which we have already given, page 258.

March 15th.—"Researches in Physical Geology," Part II. By Mr. H. Hennessy. In this communication the author states, that having, in Part I., (read to the Society in December, 1846,) endeavoured, by generalizing the hypothesis on which is usually founded the theory of the earth's figure, not only to improve that theory, but also to establish a secure basis for researches into the changes which may have taken place within and at the surface of the earth,

during the epochs of its geological history; his object here is to discover relations between the interior structure of the earth and phenomena observed at its surface, and also the effects of the reaction of the fluid nucleus, described in Part I., upon the solid crust. This memoir is divided into sections, each containing a distinct investigation; and the statement of the geological results is given at the end. These latter are as follow:—1. The stability of the axis of rotation of the earth will progressively increase during the process of solidification. 2. By employing the values of the constants obtained in Section IX., it appears that the thickness of the earth's crust cannot be less than eighteen miles, and cannot exceed 600 miles. 3. The earth's primitive ellipticity, when entirely fluid, was less than its present ellipticity; but their difference may be neglected. 4. If a zone of least disturbance existed near the parallel of mean pressure, the directions of great lines of elevation should be in general parallel or perpendicular to the equator. Its non-existence there, which observation seems to show, proves at least that the variable pressure did not predominate over the constant. Since, as yet, observation goes to prove that such a zone does not exist on the earth's surface, we must provisionally conclude that the constant pressure greatly predominated over the variable, and, consequently, that the directions of the lines of elevation must be comparatively arbitrary. 5. That great friction and pressure exist at the surface of contact of the nucleus and shell, is shown from the conclusions arrived at in Section IV., combined with the important result obtained by Mr. Hopkins in his second memoir on Physical Geology, (*Phil. Trans.* 1840, p. 207.) 6. The amount of elastic gases given off from the surface of the nucleus rapidly decreases as the thickness of the shell increases. 7. The expression obtained for the variation of gravity shows that, if the angular velocity of rotation of the earth remained unchanged, the waters on its surface would tend to accumulate towards the equator, for the increase of gravity in going from the equator to the poles would be less according as the shell's thickness increased.

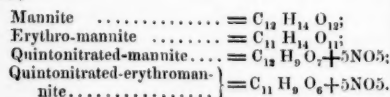
March 22nd.—"An Account of the Aurora Borealis of the 17th of November, 1848."* By the Rev. C. F. Watkins. The author states, that, "About half-past seven, p.m., the sky assumed the appearance which it usually does immediately preceding the action of what are called the Northern Lights. In the northern half, it was quite clear for about forty-five degrees from the meridian, of a pale blue, and covered with a faint light, such as generally ushers in the moon at her rising. Towards the east and west this light gradually diminished, and south of those cardinal points the dimness was gradually thickened. Soon after eight, the coruscations began by the usual lambent strokes of a shining filmy matter, like the sudden shooting forth and instantaneous retroceding of a serpent's tongue. They commenced in the north-east, and shot upwards in an angle of about seventy degrees of inclination towards the south, and to about sixty degrees in length, more or less, leaving the sky clear to the north, and in a manner gradually chasing the clouds, upon whose receding bounds they glanced further to the south. In a short time, the same kind of electrical action commenced in the north-west quarter of the heavens, and continued simultaneously with that from the north-east, both increasing in rapidity, intensity, and depth of colour, till, at length, an entire hemispherical arch of crimson and purple, but with uneven edges, spanned the heavens from east to west, and remained suspended there for several minutes. By degrees this arch broke up into separate masses of highly and

* [Sir Andrew Lang, Governor of St. Croix, mentions the occurrence of an aurora borealis, on the 17th November, 1848, at St. Croix, 17° 44' 32" north latitude, and 61° 41' west longitude. "The red lurid glare ascended high above the hills," and led several persons to believe that a tremendous fire had occurred on the islands of St. Thomas and St. John's, which are forty miles distant. Sir Andrew Lang was a resident in the West Indies for fifty-four years, and paid attention to meteorology for more than thirty years, but this is the first aurora which he has witnessed.—Ed. L. G.]

parti-coloured clouds, resembling those which are seen floating about after the setting of an ardent sun. Meanwhile, the lighter coruscations continued—now glancing upwards on the northern edges of the clouds, which were still slowly receding to the south, and now shooting up beneath them, as they steadily retreated. At the same time, others of a redder hue played, now alternately, and now in union with them. About a quarter past nine, an extraordinary phenomenon occurred, such as I never before witnessed; the zenith assumed the appearance of a crimson coronary apex to distinct but connected bands of various shades of crimson, green, and purple, in which the crimson prevailed, flowing down from thence like a canopy, encircling the upper portion of the heavens, which, to me, presented the inside view of a ribbed and vaulted cupola. By degrees, this beautiful creation dissolved, and the body of clouds, against which the electrical forces seemed to have been in hostile pursuit, fled away to the south; the elementary action ceased; a silent calm returned, and nothing but the tranquil light, still shining in the north, remained to indicate the recent scene. The wind had blown with a fresh but steady breeze from the north-west during the continuance of the phenomenon. The certain result, as the author conceives, (and verified on this occasion,) of all meteoric coruscations and iridescences in the sky is a fall of rain, snow, or hail,—on this general principle, that the condensation of the crystalline particles of floating vapours which ensue upon electrical action, must be followed by precipitation; and these coruscations and iridescences are both the reflected evidences of such condensation of crystalline matter, and therefore the harbingers of such precipitation. It is the case with solar and lunar rainbows, falling stars, mock-suns, haloes, lightning, aurora, and that undefined, pearly lustre, which sometimes appears in the neighbourhood of the sun."

March 29th.—1st. "Examination of the proximate principles of some of the Lichens."—Part II. By Mr. J. Stenhouse. *Gyrophora pustulata*. The author states that this lichen, which is the "Tripe de Roche" of the Canadian hunters, has been long employed by the manufacturers of archil, though the quantity of colouring matter contained in it is by no means considerable, being little more than a twelfth of that in the *Rocella Montagnei*. The *Gyrophora pustulata*, on which the author operated, was brought from Norway, where it is annually collected in considerable quantity for the manufacture of archil. The colouring principle was extracted by maceration with milk of lime, and was precipitated in a gelatinous state by neutralizing the lime solution by muriatic acid precisely in the way so frequently described in the author's former paper (*Phil. Trans.* 1848). The precipitate was gently dried, and then dissolved in hot spirits of wine. On the cooling of the liquid, the colouring principle was deposited in small soft crystals, which by digestion with animal charcoal and repeated crystallizations were rendered quite colourless. This principle, to which the author has given the name of *Gyrophoric acid*, is almost insoluble in either hot or cold water, and is also much less soluble in hot spirits of wine than either orsellin, erythrin, or any of the analogous colouring principles. It is neutral to test-paper, and possesses no saturating power, as the smallest quantity of an alkali gives its solutions an alkaline reaction. *Gyrophoric acid* strikes a bright red fugitive colour with hypochlorite of lime; and when macerated with a solution of ammonia, it is slowly converted into a purplish-red colouring matter, similar to that yielded by the analogous acids under the same circumstances. When subjected to analysis, the formula of *gyrophoric acid* was found to be $C_{26}H_{18}O_{15}$. *Gyrophoric acid* when boiled for some hours in alcohol yields an ether similar in appearance and properties to the erythrin and lecanoric ethers; its formula is $C_4H_5O_1 + C_{26}H_{18}O_{15}$. *Gyrophoric acid* unites with the alkalies and metallic oxides, but the compounds which it forms possess little stability and cannot be procured of an uniform composition. *Lecanora tartarea*.—This lichen, like the *Gyrophora pustulata*, has been employed from an early period in the manufacture of archil. It is

found in considerable abundance in the hilly districts of the northern parts both of Scotland and Ireland. The lichen on which the author operated came from Norway. He found it also to contain gyrophoric acid, in much about the same quantity as the *Gyrophora pustulata*. This fact was established by the analysis of the acid itself and of its ether compound. *Brom-orceine*.—In the author's former paper on the proximate principles of the lichens, he described a crystalline body obtained by cautiously adding bromine to an aqueous solution of orceine. In this second part he states that, in the *Comptes Rendus* for August of the same year, Messrs. Laurent and Gerhardt describe the very same compound obtained in precisely the same way, without even hinting that it had been previously discovered. These gentlemen however give a different formula for the compound, viz., $C_{11}H_8Br_3O_4$, or orceine in which three equivalents of hydrogen are replaced by three equivalents of bromine; and the author is disposed to adopt this formula, as on repeating the analysis of the compound he found that he had somewhat over-estimated the amount of bromine contained in it, while its other constituents were determined correctly enough. *Beta-orceine*.—This substance may be obtained from usnic acid, either by destructively distilling it, or by acting on it with alkalis. Beta orceine crystallizes very beautifully in four-sided prisms surmounted at either end by four-sided pyramids. These crystals have a brilliant lustre, and are from three quarters of an inch to an inch long. Their solution strikes a fugitive bright-red colour with hypochlorite of lime, and with a solution of ammonia it yields a permanent blood-red colouring matter which becomes darker on standing. The formula of beta-orceine, which however is merely empirical, is $C_{18}H_{10}O_6$. *Quintonitrated-erythromannite*.—In his former paper on the lichens, the author has described, under the name of *pseudo-orceine*, a remarkably beautiful crystalline body which is obtained by boiling either picro-erythrine, or erythric acid, with an excess of lime or baryta. This substance he then regarded as very analogous to mannite both in its composition and properties, and this view having been amply verified by an experiment which he has recently made, he has been induced to change the name of this compound to *erythromannite*, as at once indicating its origin and its most striking properties. After referring to the discovery by Messrs. Flores Domonte and Menard, of "Mannite quintonitrique" or mannite in which five equivalents of water are replaced by five equivalents of nitric acid, and which possesses the remarkable property of detonating so violently when struck by a hammer that M. Sobrero has proposed employing it, instead of fulminate of mercury, in the manufacture of percussion caps, the author states that when erythromannite is treated with fuming nitric acid, in exactly the same way as mannite, it yields a perfectly analogous compound, or erythromannite in which five equivalents of water are replaced by five equivalents of nitric acid. This compound, which he has called *quintonitrated-erythromannite*, is also insoluble in water, but crystallizes out of hot spirits in large flat crystals resembling those of benzoic acid, only larger and exhibiting a much more pearly lustre. Quintonitrated-erythromannite also detonates with great violence when it is mixed with a little dry sand, and is strongly struck with a hammer. In order to exhibit more distinctly the close analogy which subsists between the four compounds, their rational formulæ are given, viz.,



2nd. "General Method in Analysis, for the resolution of Linear Equations in Finite Differences and Linear Differential Equations." By Mr. C. J. Hargreave. The investigations presented in this paper consist of two parts; the first offers a solution, in a qualified sense, of the general linear equation in finite differences; and the second gives an analysis of the ge-

neral linear differential equation with rational factors, so far as concerns its solution in series. The author observes that there does not at present exist any general method of solving linear equations in finite differences of an order higher than the first; and that with reference to such equations of the first order, we obtain insufficient forms which are intelligible only when the independent variable is an integer. It is in this qualified sense that the solutions proposed in this paper are to be taken; so that the first part of these investigations may be considered as an extension of this form of solution from the general equation of the first order to the general equation of the n th order. In the second part the author points out a method by which the results of the process above indicated may be made to give solutions of those forms of linear differential equations whose factors do not contain irrational or transcendental functions of the independent variable, or contain them only in an expanded form. The Society then adjourned over the Easter holidays to meet again on the 19th of April.

April 19th.—"On the Meteorology of the Lake District of Cumberland and Westmoreland." By Mr. J. F. Miller. This paper contains the results of meteorological observations made during 1848, similar to those made in the same district in preceding years, which were last year communicated to the Society. On these results the author remarks that the fall of rain in the lake district, during the year 1848, greatly exceeds the amount in any other year since the register was commenced in 1844; and that there is a similar excess with reference to the number of wet days. The total depth of rain, in 1848, at Seathwaite, the wettest station, was 160.89 inches; and of this quantity, 114.32 inches fell in the six months, February, July, August, October, November, and December. In February there fell the unprecedented quantity 30.55 inches. The mountains flanking the lake-district valleys increase in altitude with great regularity towards the head or eastern extremity of the vale, and it appears that it is there that the greatest depth of rain is invariably found. The amount increases rapidly as the stations recede from the sea, and towards the head of the valley the incremental ratio is exceedingly great. At Loweswater, Buttermere, and Gatesgarth, about two miles apart in the same line of valley, the depths of rain were respectively 70 inches, 98 inches, and 133.5 inches. From the observations of the thermometer, the author concludes that the climate in the mountain valleys in this district is milder and more equable, not only than in the open country in their immediate vicinity, but also than in that considerably to the south. This he attributes to the lakes giving out during the winter the heat absorbed by them in the summer, and to the radiation from the rocky mountain breasts in the valleys, but principally to the heat evolved in a sensible form by the condensation of enormous volumes of vapour. Last summer, a pair of Rutherford's self-registering thermometers were stationed by the author on the summit of Sca Fell Pike. He states, that from the maximum thermometer no correct readings could be obtained; but that the minimum thermometer gave the following:—July, 22°; August, 24°; September, 18°; October, —6°; November, —6°; December, —9°. It appears, that on the night between the 2nd and 3rd of January, the minimum thermometer indicated the extraordinary low temperature —34° Fahr.; at the same date, a naked thermometer on grass at Whitehaven fell to + 4°, and one on raw wool to —20°. The author states, that the results obtained from the mountain gauges during the last year, are in strict accordance with those of the two preceding years, and thus confirm the correctness of the conclusion drawn from them in his former paper, "that the quantity of rain increases from the valley upwards to an altitude of about 2000 feet, above which it begins to diminish." He does not, however, by any means infer that the law which appears to regulate the distribution of rain in the mountain district of Cumberland will equally apply to every similar locality.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.

May 4th.—Dr. Mantell "On the Geological phenomena of the South-east of England, the Isle of Wight, and the adjacent Coasts of Hampshire and Dorsetshire," delivered an eloquent discourse, illustrated by sections, drawings, and maps, and a large collection of organic remains. The latter was arranged on the table in three groups, corresponding to the formations of which the country is composed—namely, the *Eocene*, *Cretaceous*, and *Wealden*. The fluvial marine nature of the Eocene tertiary, the oceanic character of the Cretaceous, and the freshwater origin of the Wealden, were successively demonstrated; and the lecturer then described the physical geography of the district, produced by the displacements which the strata had undergone in periods long antecedent to the human epoch. A section from London, through the wealds of Surrey and Sussex, and thence by Hampshire across the Isle of Wight to its southern shores, explained the highly interesting character of the physical phenomena presented to view in a journey from the metropolis to the island. The Eocene tertiary strata on which London is situated is exposed for the first eight or ten miles; the White Chalk deposits, dipping northward beneath the tertiary, next appear, forming the North Downs; and on their southern escarpment rise in succession the inferior members of the cretaceous formation—the chalkmarl, freestone, gault, and greensand. At Horley, the Wealden strata emerge from beneath the lowermost bed of greensand, and continue through the wealds of Surrey and Sussex, dipping northward, till we cross the anticlinal axis near Balcombe, when they present a southern inclination, and disappear beneath the greensand of Sussex and Hampshire. The inferior members of the cretaceous group again appear, and finally, the upper white chalk, which constitutes the South Downs. On the southern flanks of the chalk, here and there extensive areas of the eocene strata are spread out—the site of the town of Southampton being composed of these deposits resting on the chalk. We next reach the great depression now occupied by the Solent Sea, which appears to have been produced by a subsidence consequent upon the elevation of the mass of strata composing the Isle of Wight; for the latter is nothing more than an isolated portion of the strata of the south-east of England, separated by the disturbing forces that occasioned the denudation of the Wealds. The northern half of the island is occupied by eocene strata, the uppermost of which are of freshwater origin, the lowermost marine; in both, remains of land plants and animals are intercalated. These rest on the white chalk, which rises up on the north in highly inclined strata, and forms a range of downs, extending right across the island from Culver cliffs on the east, to the Needles on the west; the inferior cretaceous group emerging on the south, and becoming highly developed along the southern districts. Lastly, the Wealden deposits, which form the foundation or base of the whole country, are exposed on the east of the Undercliff in Sandown Bay, and to the west of Black-Gang, in Brixton and Brook Bays; and in both of these localities immense quantities of the bones of the Iguanodon and other colossal reptiles, have from time to time been brought to light by the continual inroads of the sea; some of gigantic magnitude, lately obtained, were exhibited on the table. Dr. Mantell next reviewed the geological features of the coast as seen in a voyage round the island, pointing out every remarkable locality, and noticing the fossil remains peculiar to each. Brook Point, with its fossil forest, beds of large unionidæ, and bones of the Iguanodon, *Hyæosaurus*, &c., was especially dwelt upon; the origin of this remarkable accumulation of petrified pine trees was ascribed to a raft that floated down the river of the country of the Iguanodon, and became buried in the delta, in like manner as the rafts of the Mississippi are submerged. The great depth and extent of the Wealden delta, which is 1500 feet thick, and extends over the south-east of England to Weymouth, and appears in the Boulonois, and spreads over the north of Germany, indicate a continuance

of the same physical conditions through a period of time of long duration. Sir C. Lyell estimates the time required for the accumulation of the delta of the Mississippi at sixty thousand years; but the total thickness of the Wealden strata is thrice that of the former; but even this long period must be taken as an unit by which to estimate the lapse of ages that supervened since the Wealden was formed; as is evident from the immense series of sedimentary strata comprising the cretaceous, the tertiary, and the modern formations. The immense antiquity of the globe established by these enduring monuments of nature, forms the link which connects our planet with the countless worlds around us. "In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth," and the earth bears on its surface the impress of the same Almighty hand as the worlds, and suns, and systems of the majestic Universe, of which it is an integral part. Geology, from the magnitude and sublimity of the objects of which it treats, must indeed be regarded as the sister science of Astronomy!

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

April 23rd.—Mr. W. J. Hamilton, President, in the chair.—Papers read:—1st. Mr. W. D. Cooley, "On the Cinnamon region of Eastern Africa." 2nd. Lieutenant Forbes, R.N., "On the discovery of a native written character at Bohmar, on the West Coast of Africa, near Cape Mount, together with a vocabulary of the Vei language." 3rd. Captain Vidal, R.N., "Description of Santa Maria, and the Formigas (Banks) Azores. The Eastern angle of Africa was at a very early period named from its exchangeable produce, *aromata*, and from the Straits of Bâb-el-Mandeb to Cape Gardafui, we there meet in succession the *Regio Myrrhifera*, *R. Libanotophora*, and *R. Cinnamomifera*. In the classic ages of Greece and Rome the belief was general that most spices were derived from Arabia Felix, or Yeman, the country of the Sabæans, in a later age called Himyarites, or Homerites. But a careful examination of ancient authors proves that the Sabæans were but the *carriers*, and not the producers of these aromatics. Herodotus includes under the general term Arabia the whole territory east of the Nile, and in giving his semi-fabulous account of his mode of collecting cinnamon, had in view, not the peninsula of Arabia, but the African part east of the Nile. Besides Herodotus, a long list of ancient authors may be quoted, as supporting this view of the subject—viz., Eratosthenes, Strabo, Pliny, Ptolemy, Arrian (the author of the *Periplus*), Philostorgius, Cosmas Indicopleustes, all of whom agree in placing the region of cinnamon at the eastern extremity of Africa. Theophrastes (the disciple of Aristotle), Galen, and Dioscorides, all state that the best cinnamon was derived from Mosyllum. Arabia Felix owed its great prosperity to its carrying trade, and in Ezekiel we are informed, that the Sabæans traded in Tyre "with the chief of all spices." In the inscription of Adulis, (A.D. 330,) copied by Cosmas, mention is made of "the tribes of the Rausi, who occupy the immense plains adjacent to the region of frankincense," and we have no difficulty in recognising in these Rausi the present Arusi, occupying the hills round the sources of the Webbe, and who are described as one of the great tribes of the Gâla. The commerce of this country underwent at length the most violent changes, and the original population has been driven back by the influx of Arab and Mohamedan tribes (the Somâli). In an Egyptian papyrus, dating as far back as the reign of Menepthah III., (B.C. 1100,) Dr. Edward Hincks has discovered a mandate respecting the purchase of aromatics, from the land of Arus or Arusa, and in coupling the local name and the merchandise, we can but conclude that Egypt, 3000 years ago, obtained a supply of aromatic drugs from the Analitic Gulf, and this fact throws perhaps some light on the historical tradition, "that Sesostris led an expedition to, and left graven monuments in, that quarter. That a country named at so early a period from its valuable produce should lose so important a trade, may be attributed to the following

causes: 1. The fall of Egyptian civilization and of paganism, with the customs of which depended the consumption of the aromatics. 2. The revolution in the countries around the Red Sea, accompanying the spread of Mohamedanism, with the impeded intercourse between the Christian and Mohamedan worlds. 3. Discovery of the route to India round the Cape of Good Hope, and the consequent shifting of the channels of commerce. 4. The wanton destruction of the towns on the shores of the Red Sea by the Portuguese, and the implacable hatred thereby conceived by the natives towards Christians.

The ancients and the Arabs appear to have known nothing concerning the cinnamon of Ceylon, though the latter speak of that of Malabar. Arrian, in his *Periplus*, mentions Malao and Mimi, (perhaps the sites of Zeylah and Berbera,) and Mosyllum, as the most important place on the coast:—"From this neighbourhood is imported a great quantity of casia, in consequence of which this port requires ships of a larger size." Further on he mentions Acannæ, (Durai, east of Ras Ululah,) then doubling Cape Aromata, he names Tabæ, (near the Wadi Tohum,) "where the country produces much spice, &c." Arrian afterwards names Opone, (Hafoon,) "which port was visited by the ships from India, bringing the cane honey called Sacchari." Ancient authors add, however, that cinnamon and casia come from the interior. Hence Ptolemy filled up the blanks in his map, between the frequented coasts and the sources of the Nile, which he adopted from Marinus Tyrius, by placing the cinnamon country above those sources, while we fixed the region of myrrh, which is in truth the Wadi Nogal, at the sources of the Astapus. If, therefore, the design be entertained of exploring this, in every respect, highly interesting country, there can be no doubt as to the limits within which may be confined the labours of the expedition, the chief object of which is to become acquainted with the aromatic production of the land. All these will be found in the angle cut off by the Wadi Nogal, or in the limestone mountains of the Singheli and Mijjerthein tribes, between Ras Gulwaini and Hafoon. South of this region begins the Khazain, (the Azenia of the ancients,) that is, the sandstone mountains and the desert. Within the limits here pointed out, on the south-western face of the mountains, at a moderate elevation, will probably be found the Laurine sought for, together with a great variety of Aromata (spicy drugs), Enodia (perfumes), and Thyminiata (kinds of incense), many of which are named, but not described by the ancients.

CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

March 19th.—The President in the chair. The following papers were read:—1st. "On the Electrolysis of Organic Compounds," by Dr. H. Kolbe. This investigation chiefly emanated from some former observations on the powerfully oxidising influence exerted by oxygen on organic compounds, when liberated in the circuit of the voltaic current. Assuming acetic acid to be a conjunct of oxalic acid and the radical methyl, the author considered it probable that electrolysis might effect a division of its conjugated constituents, and that by a simultaneous decomposition of water, carbonic acid, as a product of the oxidation of oxalic acid, might appear at the positive, while methyl, in combination with hydrogen, would be liberated at the negative pole of the battery. Although the results obtained do not accord with this view, they nevertheless offer a prospect of affording some new facts regarding the chemical constitution of organic compounds. The author, after making some preliminary experiments on the acids of the acetic series, considered valerianic acid to be the best suited for pursuing the changes effected by electrolysis. On passing the current produced from four elements of Bunsen's zinc-carbon battery through the decomposing apparatus, a lively evolution of gas took place, with simultaneous formation of yellowish oily drops, possessing an agreeable ethereal odour. The latter compound, when purified by ebullition with an alcoholic solution of potassa, washed and finally dried by

chloride of calcium, boiled at the constant temperature of 108° C., while analysis indicated the composition of the hypothetical radical of the unknown alcohol of butyric acid. The author proposes to call it Valyl. Oxidising agents appear to have little action on this compound, neither moderately strong nitric acid nor a mixture of bichromate of potassa and sulphuric acid produce the slightest effect, even in continuous ebullition. A mixture, however, of fuming nitric and sulphuric acids completely oxidises it with evolution of nitrous fumes. On neutralising the products of oxidation with carbonate of baryta, evaporating the filtrate to dryness and extracting with alcohol, a solution is obtained, which on evaporation yields a saline residue, producing, when distilled with sulphuric acid, a yellow acidulous liquid, possessing the characteristic odour of butyric acid. The potassa solution with which the impure valyl had been boiled, when evaporated to dryness and distilled with sulphuric acid, yielded a considerable quantity of valerianic acid, the latter probably arising from the presence and decomposition of valerianate of oxide of valyl. The gases simultaneously evolved with the formation of valyl, were found to consist of hydrogen, carbonic acid, and a third body presenting the composition of olefant gas, but possessing double the specific gravity. It agrees, therefore, with the gas discovered by Faraday, and named by Berzelius *diletyl*. When mixed with perfectly dry chlorine, an oily product is obtained, boiling at the constant temperature of 123°, and presenting the composition, $C_8H_8Cl_2$. Acetic acid, when treated in the same manner, gave analogous results, the formation, however, of the carbohydrogen, C_8H_8 , was not observed.—2nd. "Note on the Phosphocerite of Mr. Watts," by Mr. E. J. Chapman. The object of this communication was to point out the apparent identity existing between phosphocerite and cryptolite, a mineral discovered by Wöhler about three years ago, in the rose-coloured apatite of Arendal in Norway. The principal difference between the two substances appears to lie in their crystalline forms, cryptolite occurring, according to Wöhler, in hexagonal crystals, while the crystals of phosphocerite belong, according to Mr. Chapman, to the dimetric or square prismatic system, and certainly not to the hexagonal. If the observation of Wöhler be confirmed, the tribasic phosphate of protoxide of cerium, of which both minerals are composed, would then be dimorphous.—3rd. "Analysis of Berlin porcelain," by Mr. W. Wilson. The method of analysis is given in detail, yielding the following results—Silicic acid, 71.3400; alumina, 23.7639; potassa, 2.001; protoxide iron, 1.793; lime, 0.5086; magnesia, 0.1923. The porcelain which was submitted to examination was part of an evaporating dish.

March 30th.—Anniversary Meeting.—The following gentlemen were elected as the officers and council for the ensuing year—President, Richard Phillips; Vice-Presidents, William Thomas Brande, John Thomas Cooper, Thomas Graham, W. A. Miller, M.D.; Treasurer, Robert Porrett; Secretaries, Robert Warrington and Edm. Ronalds, Ph.D.; Foreign Secretary, A. W. Hofmann, Ph.D.; Council, Thomas Andrews, M.D., Walter Crum, J. J. Griffin, William Ferguson, H. Benze Jones, M.D., J. P. Joule, L. Playfair, Ph.D., T. Redwood, Edward Schunck, Ph.D., E. F. Teschemacher, Alfred White, Col. P. Yorke.

April 2nd.—The President (R. Phillips) in the chair. A paper from Mr. E. F. Teschemacher, on the analysis of the gold sand from California, was read. The specimen analysed was received from Mr. Teschemacher of Boston, United States; it had a sp. gr. 16.33, and was in the state of flattened grains, weighing from $\frac{1}{4}$ grain to $\frac{5}{8}$ grains each; their surface was rough and of a dull brass colour, partly incrustated by many black specks, with some brilliant crystals of magnetic iron, and a portion of sand imbedded in the cavities. The analysis yielded, gold, 90.33; silver, 6.80; oxide iron, 1.00; silica, 0.66; or, leaving out the oxide of iron and sand, of 92 gold, 7 silver. Another portion of the same sample yielded 8 per cent. silver.

ON IRRADIATION.*

PROFESSOR POWELL, after adverting to the history of researches on irradiation, dwells particularly on the method of exhibiting the phenomenon adopted by M. Plateau, which forms the basis of all his own experiments, and which consists of a card or lamina, cut so that one half of a long parallelogram is cut out, whilst the other remains, having the portions at the sides cut away. Viewed against the light, the enlargement of the bright half, in breadth, is seen contrasted with the opaque, and might be subjected to measurement. The first question on the subject refers to the supposition of a peculiar physiological cause affecting the eye to produce the apparent enlargement of the bright image. After fully allowing for some portion of such phenomena being fairly attributable to ocular causes, such as dazzling, contrast, &c., experiments are adduced to show that precisely similar phenomena are produced in an artificial eye, or camera obscura; whence the hypothesis of any peculiar affection of the retina is rendered unnecessary. The same conclusion is further confirmed by photographic impressions of the image of the card cut as before, which exhibit the same enlargement. These results, clearly pointing to an optical cause, agree with the conclusions of the undulatory theory, relative to the "diffraction of a lens," as investigated by Mr. Airy, which apply to the eye considered as an optical instrument, as well as to the object-glasses of telescopes; in either case the image of a point being an extended disc, which, if the light be bright enough, will be surrounded by rings. A luminous surface will exhibit a like enlargement. Without reference to any theory, it is an ascertained law that the enlargement increases with the intensity of the light. The enlargement also is formed with a rapid decrease in brightness towards the edge. On these grounds, it is easy to explain the fact of the great diminution or total destruction of irradiation by the interposition of lenses, which would follow immediately from the weakening of the intensity in proportion to the square of the linear magnification. The author has examined particularly into the extent to which this effect takes place, and announces that low powers (from 5 to 20) are sufficient to obliterate all irradiation even in the most intense light which the eye can bear. Various results of M. Plateau and others as to the effects of contrast in making a narrow bar or wire continue visible, though the irradiations ought to overlap, having been examined, are found only to hold good with low intensities. Professor Powell next considers the effect in telescopes. Here that portion of the effect which regards the ocular image being placed out of consideration from the influence of the magnifying power, (already referred to,) we have only to consider that part which affects the focal image of the object-glass. The diminution of the aperture increases the irradiation; but, at the same time, it diminishes the light. At a certain point, then, these two causes counterbalance each other, and no further enlargement takes place. This limit will vary with each instrument, and we have no certain grounds on which to determine it. The astronomical facts connected with these causes are then examined from the testimony of various observers. In particular, the application of these principles to some of those singular phenomena occasionally noticed in eclipses, transits, occultations, &c., seems easy in theory abstractedly considered. The difficulty lies in explaining why they are observed only in some cases and not in others. The author dwells particularly on the desirableness of a closer attention to stating all the conditions of the telescopes employed, especially the apertures. In particular the phenomenon "the neck," in the transits of Mercury and Venus, would be an obvious consequence of irradiation, which would diminish the planet's disc and enlarge that of the sun, except at the small portion of the circumferences in contact, when the absence of both irradiations would produce a "neck." Both theory and experiment show that a small dark disc would have for its image a diminished

disc with a bright internal concentric ring, which, if the disc be very small, will be contracted to a central bright point. This seems to agree with the appearance noticed by several observers in the transit of a white spot on the centre of the planet. On a former occasion, however, Professor Moll and others saw such a spot *excentrical*. The projection of a star on the bright limb of the moon would also be an effect of irradiation, which would cause the disc of the moon simply to overlap the star. Lastly, the author suggests a method for obtaining measures of the amount of irradiation under any given light, by placing a card, cut as before, at the focus of a lens, opposite to the object-glass of a telescope, and attached to it by a short tube; when the enlargement of the image of the card, illumined by the light from any source, can be subjected to the exact measurement of the micrometer of the telescope.

LITERARY AND LEARNED.

THE BABYLONIAN INSCRIPTIONS.

WE learn with great satisfaction that Major Rawlinson, whose letters, at the beginning of the year, after the study of M. Botta's opinions, expressed almost his despair of making farther or certain progress with the explanation of the Ninevite inscriptions and Assyrian language, has since (according to letters just received) obtained a more likely clue than ever, (struck out, probably, with more truth in consequence of finding such difference of authority instead of going on with a system unquestioned,) and is now in confident hopes of deciphering these very ancient records of the human race.

MORE EGYPTIAC.—NO. IV.

Part II. continued.—The first Nineteen Dynasties.

BEFORE continuing our examination of the history of the Hycsos-period, as given us by the Egyptian monuments, we must consider the connexion between the history of the first race of Shepherds, and that of Palestine, Assyria, Arabia, Greece, and Italy. The Bible-history is the first authority that we shall consult; and it demands the preference, from the great insight it gives us into the state of Asia at the period of the Shepherd-invasion, as well as for other obvious reasons.

In the fourteenth chapter of Genesis, we are told that a great confederation of kings, Amraphel, king of Shinar, or Shinghar; Arioch, king of Ellasar, (a name of Assyria?)* Chedorlaomer, king of Elam, (Persia,) and Tidal, king of Goin, (or the Gentiles,) invaded Palestine, and compelled the kings of the cities of the plain to be tributaries of Chedorlaomer. This happened in about the year 2092 B.C. Twelve years they remained tributary, and in the thirteenth year they rebelled. "And in the fourteenth year [B.C. 2078] came Chedorlaomer, and the kings that [were] with him, and smote the Rephaims in Ashteroth Karnaim, and the Zuzims in Ham, and the Emims in Shaveh Kiriathaim, and the Horites in their Mount Seir, unto El-Param, which [is] by the wilderness. And they returned, and came to Enmishpat, which [is] Kadesh, and smote all the country of the Amalekites, and also the Amorites, that dwelt in Hazezon-tamar." Having recorded these events, the sacred historian proceeds to relate the defeat of the kings of the cities of the plain, by the four confederate monarchs, whose names are again given, and whose overthrow by Abraham is afterwards narrated. I have been particular in quoting this passage verbatim to prevent misapprehension of the position of some of the conquered nations. As Khem is the hieroglyphic name of Egypt, and as the Shepherd-invasion evidently took place about the time of Chedorlaomer, it might be supposed that the confederate monarchs conquered Egypt, and that the garrisons left by them were the Hycsos of the Egyptians: but this would be an erroneous idea; for Ham, when applied to Egypt, is written in Hebrew with a hard h;

and here Ham (the name of the country of the Zuzims) is written with a soft h; and, even supposing that, by a mistake of a copyist, it has been changed to *h*, in consequence of the great similarity of these two letters, the order of march shows that Ham can only have been somewhere to the south of Palestine; and by comparing the verses already cited with 1 Chron. iv. 39, and seq., the position of the Canaanite Ham can be nearly fixed.

On referring to my date of the commencement of the twelfth dynasty, the reader will perceive that the Shepherd-invasion must have taken place between the years B.C. 2100 and 2050. Now, any one who considers the subject, will see that it happened before the second invasion of Palestine by the confederate kings, which occurred B.C. 2078; for Avaris was built by Salatis, from his fear of the Assyrians, "who were then increasing in power," and by whom Manetho evidently means the confederate monarchs: consequently, it must have been built between the years 2091 and 2078—not long after the accession of Salatis, as we may gather from Manetho. This would place the commencement of the reign of Salatis about B.C. 2078, or a little earlier; and the Shepherd-invasion a few years before that period. But what event was so likely to cause the Shepherd-invasion as the first expedition of Chedorlaomer, which doubtless unsettled many powerful tribes? The result will, I think, show that the first year of Salatis dates B.C. 2078, according to calculations from a different source, which remarkably confirm Hales's chronology.

To avoid causing an interruption in the order of the narration of the two invasions of Palestine, I have as yet omitted all notice of Abraham's visit to Egypt, which happened, according to Hales, B.C. 2078, shortly before the second expedition of Chedorlaomer. The Bible-narrative of Abraham's visit gives us some curious information: that the king of Egypt called Pharaoh, gave him, among other presents, camels. Hence, it is probable that he was a Shepherd-king; for in the enumeration of the flocks and herds of the Egyptians, we never find the figure or name of the camel: and this confirms our chronology; for, although there were several contemporary monarchs in Egypt in the time of Abraham, yet the first monarch whose territories he would enter, and the only powerful king of Lower Egypt, was a Shepherd. As to his being called "Pharaoh," we find several of the Shepherd-kings called "Pharaohs," and receiving all the usual titles of Egyptian rulers. It is also probable that the "grievous" famine which compelled Abraham to visit Egypt caused a considerable influx of Shepherd-settlers. The second famine, which caused Isaac to go to Gerar, must have had the same effect.

We find no further notice of Egypt in the Bible until the time of Joseph, about 180 years after Abraham's visit; and, consequently, about 100 years before the close of the fifteenth dynasty. My limits will not allow me enlarging upon the Biblical account of Joseph's sojourn in Egypt; but I will give you the results of a careful examination of the English version, compared with the Hebrew and LXX. in all difficult points. The result of this examination is, that I consider the Pharaoh of Joseph as a Shepherd-king who had adopted the Egyptian manners, and, perhaps, religion. I believe him to be a Shepherd-king for the following reasons: 1st, He is stated to have been king of all Egypt, and to have appointed Joseph ruler of all Egypt. 2ndly, The capital was in Lower Egypt, near to Goshen. Hence, he could only be of the fifteenth dynasty, which had two royal residences, Memphis and Avaris; for the kings of the fourteenth dynasty were not powerful enough to be called kings of all Egypt. 3rdly, His flocks and herds were in the land of Goshen. Putting these evidences together, I am convinced that Joseph was prime minister of a king of the fifteenth dynasty, and of one who was very powerful, and acknowledged as supreme king by the Egyptians. The seven years' famine, which was throughout all lands, undoubtedly caused many Canaanites and Arabs to emigrate from their own countries and settle in Egypt. We shall consider the subsequent history of the Israelites in

* By Professor Powell, from the monthly Notices—Astronomical Society.

* Some (among whom is Dr. Hales) suppose that Ellasar is a part of Arabia.

Egypt when we have treated of the connexion between Egypt and Greece.

Many writers of Modern times have rejected all the remarkable traditions of the ancient Greeks respecting their early connexion with Egypt, as undeserving of the serious consideration of the learned. That there is much of fable and mythology in early Greek history, every one will allow; but that there are certain broad facts which give us a clue to the colonization of Greece is, I think, equally certain: all the traditions of a nation are not necessarily devoid of truth, because mixed up with mythological fables. Let us, therefore, now examine some traditions respecting the connexion between Greece and Egypt, at the period which we have just been considering—namely, the time of the duration of the fifteenth dynasty, otherwise called the first race of Shepherds.

The first Greek kingdom of which we have any record is that of Sicily, which commenced about B.C. 2050, according to most chronologers—i. e., at the same time with the fifteenth dynasty; and we have nothing more than the names of its kings, so that it is impossible to say to what race they belonged. The next kingdom was that of Argos, which was founded about 1850 before the Christian era, according to the usual Greek chronologies; but accounts vary so much, that we cannot fix the date of the accession of Inachus, the first king, within 100 years, or from 1850 to 1750 B.C. The kingdom of Argos was, according to all tradition, founded by a race called by the Greeks "Pelasgi." The Greek accounts represent the Pelasgi as having constant intercourse with Egypt. Some of the earliest settlers in Italy were also Pelasgi, according to ancient authors, although they seem to have been confounded by many with the Etruscans or Tyrrhenes. The Etruscans, according to Herodotus, were a colony which, driven by famine, left Lydia, under the conduct of Tyrrhenus, son of king Alys, at a remote period; and whether they were Pelasgi, or not, does not appear certain. The earliest author who mentions the Pelasgi is Homer; and he places them among the auxiliaries of the Trojans, and tells us that they came from Larissa, a city of Asia Minor. It appears to me to be beyond the reach of doubt, that the Greek Pelasgi, at least, came from Egypt; for, supposing they did not, how is it that all the traditions make Epaphus, Agenor, Danaus, Cadmus, and other Phœnic-Egyptian settlers, descendants of Inachus, and yet dwelling in Egypt and Palestine?

I have now arrived at the period at which the fifteenth dynasty concludes, and at which, to be consistent with the plan that I have adopted, I should interrupt the examination of the Greek traditions, to resume it, after having treated of the later monuments, &c.; but these traditions are so interwoven with each other, that I cannot stop here without destroying a chain of evidence which is most important, and necessary to enable us to have a clear comprehension of the subject.

The next period at which we find mention of a great influx of foreigners, settlers into Greece, is from B.C. 1600 to 1550, when Deucalion, Hellen, and Cecrops flourished. The great event of this period is the foundation of Athens, by Cecrops the Saite, who called it Adyraf, from the tutelary goddess of Sais, "Neith," or "Th-nei." All ancient authors allow that Cecrops was a Saite; and Sais was one of the great cities of the Shepherds. The date of Cecrops' arrival agrees well with that of the expulsion of the Shepherds, or with the time of warfare immediately preceding that period; for Salatis began to reign about B.C. 2078, (as I have already shown,) and the Shepherds were subjugated, or expelled, (according to Manetho,) 511 years afterwards, or B.C. 1567. From fifty to eighty years after the time of Cecrops, the Greeks themselves give very circumstantial accounts of the colonization of their country by Egyptians, or Phœnic-Egyptians. The first of these are Danaus and Cadmus, who, Diodorus Siculus tells us, were said to be leaders of the Shepherds. In the Parian chronicle we find these words: "Since a ship with fifty oars sailed from Egypt to Greece, and was called Pentecontorus, and the daughters of Danaus

... Amymone and Ba... and Helice, and Archedice, elected by the rest, built a temple, and sacrificed upon the shore at Paralios, in Lindus, a city of Rhodes, MCCCXVII. years, [B.C. 1511;] Erichthonius reigning at Athens." Manetho believed in the truth of the tradition respecting Danaus; for he calls him Armais, the brother of Sethosis, or Egyptus; and relates his story as a historical truth, only varying the account of the offence for which he was compelled to leave Egypt. Herodotus tells a story similar to Manetho's, but calling Egyptus by the name of Sesostris, and Danaus by that of Harmais. The same historian informs us, that Amasis (of the twenty-sixth dynasty) gave to the temple of Minerva, at Lindus, two marble statues, and a linen corslet; because he was told that it was founded by the daughters of Danaus. The story of Danaus will be more fully examined in its proper place. Respecting the origin of Cadmus, and the colonists of his time, Strabo tells us that they were Arabs, (Geog. lib. x. p. 447; and Diodorus (Bib. Hist. lib. iii. cap. 44.) and Agatharchides, (De Rubr. mar.), both relate that a certain race of Arabs (the Debre, or Debedæ,) regarded the Peloponnesians and Boeotians with a feeling of great friendship, as having with themselves a common origin.

I have noticed the Greek traditions but briefly, because we have no very ancient Greek inscriptions, and cannot therefore fix their chronology with particular exactness; I have, however, pointed out such facts as are admitted by all ancient writers; and these appear to me to throw considerable light upon the ancient colonization of Greece, when compared with Manetho and the Egyptian monuments.

We will now consider the monumental history of the latter part of the Shepherd-period. Among the hieroglyphic inscriptions of Wadde Magharah, we find one, (a copy of which was given by Lord Prudhoe, the present Duke of Northumberland, and Colonel Felix, to Mr. Burton, for his "Excerpta,") which throws more light upon the Hycos-period than any other existing monument. This tablet is divided into three compartments. The first of these contains the date of the third year of Amenemha III.; and an enumeration of the titles, &c., of that king. The second compartment commences thus: "The 41st year of the king of all Egypt, lord of the two regions, Ra-en-hua, (phenomen of Amenemha III.,) the king endowed with life;" and then gives the name, (Seser-atep-ret,) titles, and a list of the offerings, of a king of Heliopolis, or, possibly, Hieracopolis, who, from his time, appears to have been certainly of the 10th dynasty. The third compartment contains the name of a foreign king, Snefru [III.], whose name is differently written from that of Snefru I. and II. This part is dated in the 42nd year of Amenemha III., when, according to the Chevalier Bunsen's arrangement of the twelfth dynasty, three conjoint kings (Amenemha III. and IV., and Sebek-nefru I.) ceased to reign, and the dynasty ended. Some of the titles of Snefru are as follows:—"the Horns of the panegyry, ruler of (?) the foreign land of K.T.M., king of Egypt, king of great Ameni [or Diospolis Magna]." This indicates that a Shepherd-king succeeded in forcing Amenemha III. to cede to him his Theban dominions, and thus brought the twelfth dynasty to a conclusion; strongly confirming the Chevalier Bunsen's opinion, that the reign of Amenemha III. ended in its 42nd year, and with it the reigns of his two colleagues; their dynasty itself thus terminating. As the Shepherd-king above mentioned was a ruler of Thebes, and not of Memphis, he cannot belong to the 15th dynasty, and must therefore be the first king of the sixteenth dynasty, which, according to Africanus, consisted of other, or, (as one reading has it,) Hellenic Shepherds. Thus we see that this tablet plainly points out the contemporaneousness, in part, of three dynasties—namely, the tenth, twelfth, and sixteenth. It also indicates the manner of the overthrow of the Diospolisite dynasty.

Of the dynasties of Shepherds, the seventeenth alone now remains to be mentioned. The chronology proves that it succeeded the thirteenth and sixteenth contemporary dynasties; and Manetho, according to

the transcript by Africanus, tells us that it was composed of Diospolites and Shepherds. Eusebius gives the names of the kings of the fifteenth dynasty to those of this dynasty; but it is now generally admitted that in this point he is in error.—The truth probably is, that the Diospolite seventeenth dynasty was contemporary with a dynasty, or race, of Shepherds. The fifteenth dynasty ended about B.C. 1794, and was succeeded in its Memphite dominions by the 8th dynasty of Memphites. It may appear to the reader, at first sight, rather singular that the fifteenth dynasty should be followed by the eighth; but this is clear when we recollect that the fifteenth immediately succeeded the sixth dynasty, and reigned at Memphis: so that the order of dynasties which reigned at Memphis was third, fourth, sixth, fifteenth, and eighth. If we take Africanus's sum of the eighth dynasty, we shall find that it concluded about B.C. 1648.

I cannot at present pretend to say whether the seventh dynasty, which reigned only seventy days, immediately preceded or followed the fifteenth.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

May 3rd.—Mr. Payne Collier, Vice-President, in the chair. Mr. Akerman, the Secretary, read a paper, by himself, on British coins; one of the chief objects of which was to show, from ascertained places of discovery, that many could now be classified and appropriated to different localities, indicative of various states, whose rulers or chiefs had struck them; and the boundaries of these states, he deduced, could be pretty accurately defined by strongly-marked natural features, such as hills and rivers. Mr. Akerman pointed out, in support of his opinion, that most of the coins reading COM.F., whether they were struck by the descendants of the Comius of Cæsar, or by other princes, must reasonably be assigned to the Cantii, as they have nearly all been discovered in Kent; that those reading VIR., or VIRI., and TINC. belong to the Regni, as they have only been found, as far as can be ascertained, in those parts of England which were comprised in the territories of that people; those reading NODVO., being met with only in Gloucestershire, he refers to the Bodini or Dobuni. Contrary to the opinion of some numismatists, he believes the rude British coins to be of late rather than of early origin; and he accepts the usual reading of Cæsar's *Commentaries*, that the Britons, at the time of his invasion, had no coinage of their own. He also gave a general view of the state of the provinces under the Roman rule; the rise and decline of the coinage, until, in the words of Gildas, the island was no longer British, but Roman; and all the money, whether copper, gold, or silver, was stamped with the Cæsar's image. Mr. Akerman, in his paper, (which was well illustrated by drawings and a map,) having described some coins of the highest historical importance, asserted that they had been *designedly* omitted in the new work published by her Majesty's Government—a declaration which seemed to create a sensation of surprise.*

* This work, professing to be materials for a history of Britain, and called *Monumenta Historica Britannica*, was begun by Mr. Petrie, and has just been completed by Mr. Hardy of the Tower. The numismatic catalogue, it is stated, is prepared by a gentleman of the numismatic department of the British Museum. It certainly appears that no mention is made of more than one series of British coins with which Mr. Akerman's name is connected; for we believe he brought most of them forward, or, at all events, by his publications made them known and appreciated. Why omitted in a work of this class is attributed to some petty jealousy; and it is contended, that the Trustees are bound to show that no person under their control can do such things unchecked. If allowed, there can be no confidence in Government histories of our country. It may also be mentioned that Mr. Akerman, for his work on the coins of the Romans relating to Britain, has been *crowned* by the Institute of France; but the English Government as yet sanctions, it is here asserted, an invidious silence on certain historical monuments, because they have been discovered by him, and not by the gentlemen in the pay of Government. Some explanation is called for on a complaint thus urged at a public sitting of a national society; and we shall look forward with interest for the answer to an accusation so boldly enunciated as this of Mr. Akerman.—Ed. L. G.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

April 12th.—On a well preserved and very scarce silver coin, of the unhappy Marino Faliero, Duke of Venice, 1354-55."

Ich vergleiche die Gondel, der sanft einschaukelnd Wiege, Und das Kischchen darauf scheint ein geräumiger Sarg.—Recht so! zwischen der Wiege und dem Sarg, wir schwanken und schweben.

Auf dem grossen Canal, sorglos durch's Leben dahin.

Obverse.—The Duke kneeling, holding the standard (Gonfalone) of the Republic, by which he swore to do his best for the good of the state. Over his shoulder the ermine mantle, and on his head the ducal cap or horn, "col corno in capo," as old Italian writers express themselves, inscribed, ✚ MARIN. FAL. EDRO. DVX.

Reverse.—The lion of St. Mark, having a dotted circle or nimbus around the head, alluding to the mystic vision of Ezekiel, and holding likewise the Gonfalone. In the field the letter M., probably for the mintmaster, ✚ S. MARCVS. VENET.

The antiquity of the Falieri dates from a very remote period. That family had given consuls to the Veneti even during the infant colony in the Lagunes. These consuls came from Padua; however, the origin of the family is ascribed to Fano (Fanum Fortunæ), in Romagna. In after times they had contributed valiant statesmen for all sorts of public affairs, and in 1084 we have already Vitale, and in 1102 Ordolphus Falieri, father and son, as Dukes of Venice. The arms are a divided shield of azure, or, and argent. Marino Faliero was, in consequence, the third duke of that family, and appears to have been a man of talent and of courage. He earned his laurels at the famous and successful siege of Zara in 1346, where he was for a time commander of the fleet. He took Capo d'Istria—was ambassador of Genoa and Rome, at which last place he received the news of his election to the ducal dignity. He was then an old man of eighty years. The newly elected Doge, according to whimsical custom, was immediately married to the old Adriatic, and afterwards to a young lady of the house of Loredani, one of the richest if not one of the first families of Venice. All historians who refer to Faliero's conspiracy, mention the Dogressa as remarkably young and exceedingly handsome. It requires, therefore, a high poetical glow to appreciate the mighty poet, when he makes the duchess say to one of her confidential maids of honour, that she (the duchess)

"Feels love and gratitude to her father,
Who bestowed her hand upon his early, tried, and trusted friend."

This trusted friend was eighty years of age, and into the bargain, "Uomo ambizioso, e maligno." Sheridan, in his unrivalled masterpiece, managed it better by approaching more towards the level of prose, telling us at once, in a downright honest way, that "if an old bachelor (Sir Peter Teazle) marries a young wife, the crime carries the punishment along with it." It was just through his young wife (though innocently) that Faliero lost his old head. At a feast given in the Ducal Palace, a Venetian gentleman, Ser Michele Steno, young, crafty, and daring, who loved one of the damsels of the duchess, had made himself rather too free in the ball-room, misled no doubt by the mask. It may be observed that over Venetian society of *haut ton* at that period, hung in some respects a sort of oriental hue. The ladies collected together at one end of the ball room, the gentlemen at the other, and could only approach towards them with dignified and most respectful politeness. The duke having observed the imprudent behaviour of Steno, ordered him out of the room. Ser Michele, to revenge the affront, went to the hall of audience and wrote upon the ducal chair the well-known lines—

"Marin Faliero dalla bella moglie;
Altri la gode, ed egli la mantiene."

In the morning the words were seen, and of course considered very scandalous. The valiant Spiri soon discovered the offender, who then confessed that, in the fit of vexation and spite, occasioned by his being thrust out of the saloon in the presence of his

mistress, he had written the words. The Council debated thereon, took his youth into consideration, and in particular that he was a lover, and therefore they adjudged that he should be kept in close confinement during two months, and that afterwards he should be banished from Venice and the State for one year. In consequence of this merciful sentence the duke became enraged that the Council had not acted in such a manner as was required by the respect due to his dignity; and he said that they ought to have condemned Ser Michele to be hanged, or at least exiled for life. This seems to have been the sole and only motive of Faliero conspiring to make himself absolute master of Venice; and Daru inclines to this opinion, calling it a conspiracy "sans interest, sans plans, sans moyens; tant la passion est aveugle."

It was speedily discovered, and the result was, that on the 17th of April, 1355, the doors of the palace being shut, the old duke had his head cut off on the Giant's Stairs, near the terrible lion's mouth, where the fatal "dennunzie secreta" were received. By order of the Senate a black veil was painted over the place in the Sala del Gran Consiglio, where Marino Faliero's portrait ought to have been, and inscribed, "Hic est locus Marini Feletori decapitati pro crimibus." And to obliterate entirely his memory from the public, the coins struck during his short office of seven months and six days were also called in, and are therefore exceedingly rare; besides the one in my series of coins of the Dukes of Venice, I know only of three more. One in the private collection of mediæval coins of his Majesty the King of Sardinia, Turin; another in the collection of the Marquis Giuseppe Maria Durazzo, at Genoa; and the third one had been purchased at Padua, some years ago, by her Imperial Highness the late Maria Louisa, Duchess of Parma Piacenza, who presented it to the Museum at Parma. Of the gold coins (Zecchini) two are known, one in the possession of an ecclesiastic at Venice, a Falieri; and the other in the exquisite collection of Signor Fontana, at Trieste. Lord Byron, in search of Faliero's tomb, had a sarcophagus pointed out to him, with an illegible inscription, on the outside of the Church of San Giovanni e San Paolo. It appears, therefore, that no certain monuments are now remaining of Marino Faliero, to tell the mournful tale, but about half a dozen coins.

April 26th.—Mr. Pfister exhibited a rare silver medal of the Emperor Charles V., executed in commemoration of the Peace of Cambray, 1529.

"Messieurs, Je veux tout ce, que le Roi mon Frère veut."

Il est vrai, Je veux tout ce, que le Roi mon Frère veut. Mais le Roi mon Frère veut le Duché de Milan, et je le veux aussi."

Obverse.—Bearded bust of the Emperor to the right, in the costume of the time, ornamented with the order of the Golden Fleece, and wearing a bonnet [barrette]. IMP: ERATOR CAES: AR CAROLVS. V. P: IUS. F: ELIX. AVGVST: US. AN: DO. AET: ATIS. XXX. Reverse.—In a wreath, FVNDATORI. QVETIS. MDCXXX.

The Peace of Cambray is sometimes named by French writers, "la Paix des Dames," because the happy conclusion was effected chiefly through the instrumentality of two distinguished princesses—namely, Louise, the Dowager Duchess of Angoulême and Anjou, [mother of Francis I.,] and Margaret, Archduchess of Austria, Dowager Duchess of Savoy, and Regent of the Netherlands. The medal appears to be the work of an Augsburg goldsmith. It was found a few years ago, while removing some old pavement in the city of Mentz, on the Rhine.

Mr. Pfister exhibited also a fine and very scarce silver Ducatone, dated 1516, of Margaret de Foix, Dowager Marchioness of Saluzzo, struck during the period of her Regency of the Marquisate, as guardian of her sons. [From the Devonshire collection.] Obverse.—Bust of the Marchioness attired in widow weeds, [namely, wearing over her head a lawn.] MARGARITA. DE. FOXO. MARCHIONISA. SALVCIAE: VM. TC. 1516. The reverse, is inscribed DEVS. PROTECTOR. ET. BEFVGIVM. MEVM., and represents an emblem of widowhood—namely, a withered tree, on which is perched a turtle dove.

"Ach Gott! wie doch mein erster war,
Find ich nicht leicht auf dieser Welt den andern!"

Upon the tree is hanging a shield, bearing the arms of Saluzzo, per pale, 1st, argent and azure. Of Foix, 2nd, quarterly, 1—4; or, three piles, gules, 2—3; or, two cows in pale, gules, belled and collared, azure, for the Duchy of Bearn. Margaret was a daughter of John de Foix, Earl of Candale, and of Margaret, daughter of William de Pole, Duke of Suffolk, [niece of Henry VI.] She was married in 1491 to Louis II., Marquis of Saluzzo, who, at his death in 1504, left her in guardianship of his four sons, and a daughter. Her eldest son, Michael Anton, upon succeeding to the marquise, remained constant in the French service, and fought at the side of Francis I., at the famous battle of Pavia. During the siege of Aversa he was dangerously wounded, and died in consequence, in 1528. Margaret ended her days in France, in 1532.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

Monday—Geographical, (Lieut. E. M. Leicester, R.N., Notices respecting the Island of Santorin or Thera,) 8½ p.m.

—Medicist, 8 p.m.

Tuesday—Civil Engineers, (Mr. W. T. Doyle on the Theory of Transverse Strain of Cast-iron Beams,) 8 p.m.—Pharmaceutical, (Anniversary,) 11 a.m.

Wednesday—Society of Arts, 8 p.m.—Geological, 8½ p.m.

Thursday—Antiquaries, 8 p.m.

Friday—Royal Institution, (Rev. E. Sidney on the Geographical Distribution of Corn-plants,) 8½ p.m.

FINE ARTS.

ROYAL ACADEMY.

FOURSCORE years ago the Royal Academy entered upon public life, and notwithstanding many sins of omission and commission, (a good deal done for commission's sake!) it is neither decrepid nor dead yet. The present exhibition appears to us to be a fair average one; rather inferior in the productions of the elder members, who paint other pictures than portrait and landscape, but displaying a great deal of talent in what may be called the junior and rising school, whether advanced to a step in academic honours, or still waiting at the door for admission. As they say *seniores priores*, we begin, and alphabetically, with *Sir W. Allan*, though No. 66, is only a quiet and pleasing portrait; but No. 242, "The Cup found in Benjamin's Sack," affords scope for the artist's oriental character and costume, and is treated in a fine historical style. The dismay of the brethren, as the Egyptian authorities, with their negro-slave and other officials, make the dangerous discovery, offers a striking contrast to their unmoved or indignant pursuers. The grouping is ably arranged, and the colouring excellent, without falling into flatness on the one side, or too much of the gorgeous on the other.

No. 101, "The wounded Greek;" 118, "The Oasis;" 224, "Interior of a Highland Inn;" 377, "Returning from Deer-Stalking, by A. Cooper, are small pieces, but (with two portraits of horses) well worthy of his reputation: the first two for spirited animal painting, made interesting by the poetical incidents with which they are associated; and the last redolent of Highland sporting, and true to that genre class, which happily mingles the real features of the scene with the skilful addition of artistic accessories. "No. 43, "Omnia Vanitas," *W. Dyce*, does not improve on former productions. The head is well for expression, but the upper limbs are more rigid than fleshy, and the colouring is by no means first-rate, either for beautiful nature, or that brilliancy of tone which the great masters have reached, and made the works of Parma models for everlasting imitation. No. 880, "Sketch of a Fresco Effect, Knights of the Round Table," has far more genius, and gives promise of a delightful performance.

No. 144, *Mr. Eastlake* has only one picture this year, "Helena" from *Alf's Well that Ends Well*, which is a sweet and graceful composition of a pale girl, such as Carlo Dolce or his school might have sent down to us. Softness, and not force, is its best attribute.

Nos. 60, 84, 178, 260, *W. Etty*, in various subjects

and moods, some of them (as No. 60, "Amoret Chained") very eccentric. Such a bosom! Gracious goodness! with the coal-dark hair, the whole reminded us of the description of Lord Thurlow's "looks big and black." 84, "The Crotchet Worker," on the contrary, is a nice bit, and will be a treasured reminiscence of the painter. 178 tends more to extravagance, but is a fair example of the master; and 270, "Three Versions of one Subject," a whim of three portraits looking different ways, one of which would be sufficient for any admirer of female charms or pictorial art.

No. 93, "A Sister of Charity," *S. A. Hart*; a curious little thing, all in white, with a black hood, like an old Missal Saint. 172, "The Pilgrim," is another clever and characteristic single figure. 205, "A Summons to the Conclave," is a more elaborate work in similar style; whilst 306, "A Dance of Nymphs and Satyrs," is a gay poetic inspiration, handled with freshness and vigour of pencil, the action spirited, and the flesh tints well contrasted, from the pearly hue of the fair-skinned nymphs, to the brown hues of their goat-hoofed partners. 448, "A Girl and Tambourine," a very pleasing picture.

No. 72, "Lear Disinheriting Cordelia," *J. R. Herbert*; Van Eyck or Albert Durer very capably imitated. 480, "The Outcast of the People," is also of the old German school, and a return to the cradle, instead of a progress towards the highest attainments of art.

No. 168, "Swanilda," by *G. Jones*, a Danish legendary subject; and 173, "Sketch for an Altarpiece," together with several others in the miniature room, show the versatility of the artist, and portions of his acknowledged powers.

No. 55, "Scene from Henry VIII.," *C. R. Leslie*; a lively scene, in which Wolsey is represented detecting the king under his mask, with Anne Boleyn unmasked on his arm. The colouring is gay, and the figures well disposed, especially the lordly cardinal and the jocund monarch. Perhaps there is not the depth to which we are accustomed in the artist's most successful works; and in 141, "A Scene from Don Quixote," which is a brilliant example of his pencil, the splendid table on the right reminds us of Macleise, (and where is he? not in these rooms, and making a sensible blank!) whilst the ghostly chaplain, in rather a strained attitude, on the left, denounces the folly of the duke and duchess, in humouring the glorious knight, and his no less glorious squire. The looks nearly all directed to this outraged churchman; and the varied expression of the countenances, suited to the occasion as it might be supposed to affect their several minds, are delineated with all Mr. Leslie's characteristic truth, and the whole tableau is an honour to him and to the art.

No. 13, "The Desert," *E. Landseer*. A grim old dead lion, gaunt of limb and monstrous of aspect. It is admirably painted, and, to our taste, exactly so much the worse, and more disagreeable. 108, "The Forester's Family," the sweetest possible contrast. The keeper's pretty daughter, surrounded by fawns, &c., compose into a delightful group, and there is a joyousness in the air and an innocence in every object around, which are in charming accordance with the principal idea. 196, "The Free Church," one of the artist's entertaining notions to impart to dogs the expression of rational beings, and make them, as it were, act human parts. In this instance we have both the mortal and the canine. A very aged woman, and man, and a young person, occupy the back seats, whilst three dogs of various breeds represent, we presume, the sectarian opinions which have harassed Scotland. The whole are most faithfully painted; but we cannot say that we comprehend the story, if any is intended. 356, "Colly Dogs;" and so they are. 512, "Evening Scene in the Highlands;" another genuine Landseer.

No. 135, "Woman Bathing," *W. Mulready*, far behind his usual course. A pinkish female, one might think studied from the artificial rather than natural, occupies the foreground, and the little ducks in the distance do not redeem her defects.

No. 290, "The Destruction of Jerusalem by the

Romans under Titus," *D. Roberts*, is an exhibition in itself, and one of the most splendid pictures ever produced in our English school. It must be seen to be appreciated. The ruins of the battered city, the raging fires, the engines of war and fury of the combatants—all grandeur and desolation—are spread upon the canvas with consummate skill and wonderful effect. Josephus is indeed illustriously illustrated. It is a work for a nation.

No. 12, "Tilbury Fort, &c.," *C. Stanfield*. We like the colour of the water less in this piece than usual with us when the artist treats the element of which he is so perfect a master; but the forms of the waves, "wind against tide," are perfection. 151, "Lugano," a delicious Italian view, picturesque on shore and translucent in sea.

211, "Salvator Rosa's Studio." The style of Salvator admirably reproduced in a scene worthy of Salvator himself. The tree on the right is superbly like, and only that the human actors are not so wild and savage, we might receive the picture as a chef-d'œuvre of the great Calabrian himself. It is a noble variety from the pencil of our countryman. 325, "Lago Maggiore," a delight. 331, "Near Salerno," another; and 498, "Moonlight off the Reculvers," at home, perhaps the sweetest of them all.

No. 81, "The Wreck-Buoy," *J. M. W. Turner*. A wonderful specimen of his power in colours. Rainbows, beacon-lights of fiery intensity, and the harmonizing of tints that seem more to belong to fireworks than oil-painting, are carried to an extent for which the eye hardly dares to vouch. 206, "Venus and Adonis," is like a bit of old tapestry. The first is magical deception: the last, needlework.

No. 188, "Sir Guyon Fighting, &c.," *T. Uwins*, is not the foremost of the librarian's production. There is somewhat fantastical about it, and the allegory is too distantly told in its leading part. The knight, however, is boldly done, and the figures in the perspective, though small, softly and distinctly rendered.

No. 56, "Sympathy," *J. Ward*. A mare standing and foal lying on the grass. 134, "Showery Weather;" 170, "Corn-stack;" and 429, 503, and 558, other scenes of interest by our veteran artist, who has laid aside much of his eccentricity, and shown that he is still worthy of his fame.

No. 91, "A See-saw," *T. Webster*. Two boys at play with a deal across a log of timber; and a gem of its class. 171, "A Slide;" and such a slide! Never was ice more humorously or admirably peopled. The urchins are tumbling over each other in every posture. The fallen screaming and laughing; the foredoomed rapidly approaching the same fate, with dismay in their looks. The cold, frost-bitten lookers-on are equally true, and the whole is executed in a manner not to be surpassed.

SUFFOLK STREET GALLERY.

No. 229, "Cupid Disarmed;" 340, an excellent portrait of Dr. Meryon; and 491, "Love Unveiling Beauty," *W. Salter*. In our first notice of the Gallery we spoke shortly, but it must be owned highly, of the artist's "Judgment of Paris," when we compared its colouring with the Rubens in the National Gallery, for "brilliance, purity, and luxury;" and we return to these other productions from the same easel, in order to do more distinct justice to the same seductive quality of Art. Mr. Salter, to our eye, appears to have acquired a rare mastery in this respect. We remember noticing his possession of it on his return from Italy, but he has gone on to accomplish great improvement, till he has at last attained more of the style of Correggio, than we are aware of in any other quarter. The pearly and natural tints of his flesh in 340 and 491 are extremely attractive; and it has been a gratification to us to have our taste, in these and other instances, confirmed by one of our most distinguished philosophical authorities on Light and Colour, Sir D. Brewster, whose judgment has entirely agreed with ours in the estimate of Mr. Salter's success in developing this grand and difficult secret.

Water Colour Room.

Here there are several very remarkable works of great excellence that cannot fail to strike the visitor. First, by courtesy and merit, come those of Mrs. Withers, surpassing in finish and truth; in design, perhaps, if we may be so fastidious as to make the remark, they strike us as being a little wanting in elegance. 607, "A Study of Wild Flowers," is wonderful in the exquisite finish and accuracy of drawing, and the butterflies are painted—they are not the real animal. 587, "Dead Game," is also superb in finish, and the effect of the bit of window and landscape is capably given. 507, "The Bantam Hen and Chickens," and 567, "Canaries," are the other excellent productions.

No. 7, "Helping Pa," is the very clever picture by Mrs. Hurlstone. We scarcely know which to admire most, the nice work or the amusing story so capably and comically told; the intent look of the little *méchant* with the largest tube of green he could find, which he squeezes with such gusto upon his father's palette, is rich; the mischievous idea is well carried out, *à la Hogarth*, by the introduction of a dog that is tugging the cloth off the table and upsetting a fine vase of flowers; the Nurse coming behind Pa's picture just in time to save it from a dab of green on the newly-painted flesh, is very happily put in.

No. 500, "The Lochin-y-Gair, Aberdeenshire," by A. Penley; and 530, "The Dhu Loch," are good in effect, and very like the romantic spots they represent. Lochin-y-Gair is 3000 feet above the level of the sea.

No. 518, "View of Stroud," *J. H. Scott*; and 522, view of the same place from the Anchor Gate, are excellent drawings, clear and decided in the execution.

Charles Davidson contributes several of his very beautiful sketchy bits, amongst which 527, "Passing Showers;" 541, "A Common—Early Morning;" 544, "Earlswood Common—Evening;" and 573, are much to be admired.

No. 508, "King James's Bedroom, Wroxton Abbey," A. E. Everitt, possesses all the good qualities we expect in works of its class. It is a nice clear picture.

The "Roses" of the Misses Rosenberg, 498, and 546, are very pretty, as is the "Milkmaid," by J. M. Topling, 572.

No. 625, "At Sydenham—Sketch from Nature," R. P. Noble, is a drawing of great merit.

No. 540, "Mill at Shere, near Guildford;" and 629, "The Thames at Hampton," are very pleasing and skilful drawings, by C. Pearson.

The miniatures are some of them of very high merit. Those by C. Earles, 548, from the "Midsummer Night's Dream;" 549, "Adam and Eve;" 562, from Spencer's "Faerie Queen," are beautiful. The series of small portraits in ivory of the celebrities of the Elizabethan reign, by Miss G. Atkins, are very meritorious; and we must not forget a word of praise and encouragement to Miss G. Parnell and Mrs. Hamilton. There are some remarkably clever chalk drawings. Those by A. de Solomé have quite the soft agreeable tone and finish of mezzotint; and the landscapes by R. Walker, 503, "Abbotsford," and 592, are sweetly touched. The crayon heads, 511, "A Portrait," by W. Briggs; 513, "Study of a Little Child," W. Bowness; and 604, "Lady of the Time of Louis XV.," F. G. de Rovray, are good specimens of a branch of art particularly applicable to portraiture, very ornamental and very durable.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

THE chief ornaments of this society, whose productions we have carefully noted through a succession of years, hold on the even tenor of their way with such identity of merit that we find it difficult to discriminate and vary our praise. The summary in our last No. might well stand instead of mere particular details; but yet we cannot justly dismiss such a galaxy of a branch of art so highly cultivated in England without saying a few words more.

The multitude of forty-one pictures show the indefatigable zeal and fecundity of talent which belong to Mr. Copley Fielding. Among these we would

advert to No. 14 for the nice picking out of the whiter quasi painting; to No. 23 for its purple sky; to No. 108 as one of the finest examples of his pencil; and to No. 126 as another superb illustration of powers, which are scattered in various moods throughout the rest. The Highland scenes are excellent.

Mr. Hunt is another of the most copious contributors; having twenty-two pieces in the room. His rustic figures are as truthful as ever, and as full of genuine character and expression; but in every kind of flower that blows, or fruit that grows, and in birds-nesting, he has carried his art to very perfection.

Mr. De Wint, the translator of Nature, has ten of his grave and sweet transcripts, of which, however, we shall only instance 38, for its admirably cool Devonshire aspect; and 139, "Lincoln;" and 276, "Exeter;" two delightful panoramic views, embodying in an extensive degree the beauties of the artist, which are, nevertheless, displayed even in his smallest landscapes.

Two William Evans's puzzle the catalogue: the justly popular elder of Eton, and another in his novice, but not unworthy of the name.

S. Prout enriches the gallery with eighteen of his rich compositions of ancient city and cathedral architecture, (how pleased we are to see him again so prolific!) Among these, 37 is a splendid representation of "Temples in Rome" (sadly occupied now!) 53, one of the most beautiful and elaborate interiors of a church choir—that of St. Pierre, Caen—we ever saw; and 190, "The Cathedral at Beauvais," a true Prout—a praise we might extend to others of this year's series—and a higher praise could not be bestowed.

C. Bentley, No. 18, "Harwich," an admirable view; 55, "Treport," another; 206, "The Dutch Coast," a third out of a dozen contributions, all deserving of the painter's reputation. But let us look to 57, "Bantry Bay, the Storm clearing off," as one of the most effective performances ever witnessed in this class of Art.

D. Cox. Of his works, sixteen in number, we shall only particularize 33, "The Night Train," as an original and admirably executed specimen of his talents. The frightened horses, the distance, and all the accessories, are alike deserving of encomium; and 158, "Beeston Castle," where the rain is so perfect, that we felt sorry we had ventured out without an umbrella.

D. Cox, junior, has four or five very pretty little home bits of landscape, all of good promise.

G. Cattermole, without any great work, is fully up to himself (and that is all that could be wished) in 117, "Landscape and Cattle;" 136, "Cartland Crags;" 189, "Interior—preparing for the Banquet,"—a realization of old English hospitality; 242, "The Chapel,"—charming; 253, "The Call at the Monastery,"—another delightful sketch; 264, 327, 328, "The Goldsmith," and 337, in all of which his wonderful freedom and vigour prevails.

F. Nash, No. 1, opens the catalogue with a gray composition, and 6 is a pleasing moonlight. But 32, "Interior at Levens," aspires to higher powers, and is a very rich piece of colouring, lavished on congenial objects. The cattle in 48 evince talents in another line; and in all his sixteen contributions, the artist has maintained his established character as one of the superior class of water-colour painters.

George Fripp does as much by some fifteen or sixteen pictures, from which we select, 19, "Old Mill," for its English truthfulness; 47, "Near Chaffillon," for its general grace; 54, "View on the Thames," most curiously and minutely made out; and 111, a capital misty effect near Mont Blanc, and all displaying merits of a grateful and varied order.

Alfred Fripp, in genre pieces, shows considerable pictorial abilities; but 72, his "Arran Fisherman's Return," is not so real as phantomic. His 85, "The Well," is a far better thing, like Mulready, and though dashed in freely, composes delightfully when looked at from the proper distance. His other productions, some ten or twelve in number, partake of similar

qualities; his figures being superior to his larger efforts.

H. Gastineau displays some score of his productions, and equal to his past years. For examples: 49, "Loch Leven," may be taken as a pretty small gem; and 94 as one of the most ambitious and successful of his skillful handling.

No. 72, Mrs. H. Criddle, a death-bed scene; a rather painful subject, but ably treated. It is one of those domestic scenes which touch the popular feelings. No. 226 is a more pleasing theme, but still inclined to the pathetic. Both do honour to the lady's pencil.

NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

No. 234, "Hagar," Fanny Corboux, possesses many good points; but the drawing of the figure, and the composition of the drapery, show a lack of the great teachers—nature and the model.

No. 236, "Whiting Catchers, Southampton Waters," another beautiful bit, by T. S. Robins.

No. 254, "The View from Richmond, Surrey," W. Bennett, a very clever sketchy picture.

No. 255, "The noble stately deer,

"When he hath gotten (the kennel cast arrear,
Doth beat the brooks and ponds for sweet refreshing soil."
MICHAEL DRAYTON'S *Hunting in the Forest of Arden*.

C. Davidson—a beautiful drawing, poetically treated. The shady, cool effect is very truthfully given. 257, "Pettridge Wood Common, Surrey," is another of his very happy sketches.

No. 262, "The Veteran's Story," L. Haghe—

"Though now my arm be weakened, though now my hairs be grey,
The hard-worn praise of other days cannot be swept away,"

is the other splendid work of the Vice-President of the Society, on which he may safely stake his fame and reputation. It is a work unrivalled in its class, skilful in treatment, beautiful in colouring, effect, and finish. The general composition is excellent, and the grouping of the figures in their picturesque costumes round the old fire-place is very natural. Every one is kept in its place by the prominent figure, with black legs and boots, brought out with such high relief against the white satin dress of the lady opposite. The detail is most beautifully worked out, and the execution is marvellously true. The heads, too, are very characteristic, and the drawing of the figures carefully adhered to. It is a work that sorely tempts one to forget "Thou shalt not covet."

Antiquarian Etching Club. Part I. Published by the Club.

This is the first result of a party of antiquarian etchers, who have united to form a club for the purpose of collecting graphic illustrations of their pursuits and studies. By a proper and systematic combination, much may be achieved in delineating many objects of the highest interest, at present buried in their museums, or scattered over the country. There are scarcely any subjects which require more care in art-representation than such as belong to the works of our forefathers. The relics left to us are more than mere blocks of stone, or ugly mis-shapen jars. In them may often be traced the character and type of the minds of those who formed them. The true antiquary will pity from his soul the man who can gaze on a venerable pile, the work of a departed race, with no other than a vulgar wonder at its size, while probably contemplating some noble achievement of chivalry enacted within its walls, or maybe the construction of some arch which was planned to last as long as the foundations would support it. It is only by the exercise of cultivated taste, and a keen eye, that the original design can be traced in a dislocated heap of stones, which nature in her course has, with slow, but steady hand, scattered and blended with her own wild rocks. Francis Grose was highly eminent in this respect; and though humorously treated by Burns, the poet himself was decidedly an antiquary, as may be traced in his *Tam O'Shanter*, and many other bits scattered through his works. And, indeed, there

are few of our poets in whose writings cannot be traced a sympathy with the beauties of the ancient ruin, or a sigh for the by-gone days of antiquity.

The productions of the club now under notice exhibit, in some instances, energy and spirit, and where a deficiency is found, there will be ample opportunity to redeem it in successive efforts, and by the emulation induced by the support which will doubtless be held out to them by every antiquarian society in the kingdom. The number of members is unlimited; the qualification, and the particulars relating to their admission, &c., we noticed in a former number.

In the first part now before us, there are thirteen etchings, including views of churches, castles, fountains, seals, statues, and a decidedly characteristic sketch, of "a fine fat fogel wight," whose name will be treasured by antiquaries long after the relics recorded by him shall have crumbled into dust. The youth of the ether would protect him, even if we were inclined to criticise this his first attempt, which we trust to see followed by a series of heads of antiquaries, and every new part of the works of the club, a barrow raised over their heads, and filled with appropriate memorials.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

[Our usual Paris Correspondence had not reached us at the hour of going to press.—Ed. L. G.]

NOTES FROM ABROAD.

The Sandwich Islands.—A letter from this quarter states that the measles are committing dreadful havoc among the population of these isles.

Roman Treasures of Art, &c.—The robbery and sale of these interesting relics, which we have noticed as going on in our last two *Gazettes*, have come to a sensible demonstration by the Custom-house seizure, at Marseilles, of forty boxes of vases, pictures, statues, and other valuable remains of former times, which had been purchased at Rome by a club of German Jew speculators, combined with M. Brucker, at Frankfurt, and were *in transitu* towards that destination. The articles are stated to amount, per catalogue, to 2500, and the price to 3,000,000 francs. Their restoration to the legal owners is said to be easy of accomplishment, as the names and addresses of the buyers are written on the margin of the catalogue. The same account mentions that a Mr. Francis Warton had obtained the Virgin and Angels, by Benvenuto Cellini, at an inconsiderable cost; and reports also, we trust untruly, that the Marquis of Hertford has purchased some of the Roman spoils.

Mr. Macready.—At the splendid entertainment given to Mr. Macready on leaving New Orleans, the following passage in his address to the company, on returning thanks for his health being toasted, is no bad proof that the paegeyrics bestowed upon the speech (as well as its impressive delivery) in the American Journals, are not altogether undeserved.—"I have," said Mr. Macready, "received most flattering and substantial testimonies of your approval, that call forth and command my earnest thankfulness. But, as if this were not enough, you persevere in conferring on me attentions and distinctions, that impress me sensibly with the conviction of my own disproportionate deserts. Like the priest in the Eastern temple, I fancy I intercept the oblations due to the divinity I serve. It is upon the altar of our divine Shakespeare, that the offerings of enthusiasm, the incense of praise should be heaped, which you so profusely lavish on his officiating minister." Mr. Macready returns (has, we presume, returned) to New York to give our transatlantic friends and admirers of the drama the latest touches of his splendid art.

SKETCHES OF SOCIETY.

ST. ANDREW'S HOSPITAL.

SUCH is to be the new title of the Charterhouse Square Infirmary, about to be erected on a splendid site of ground, presented to the Charity by Mr. Bond Cabbell, in the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn. The thirteenth annual festival of the infirmary was cele-

brated on Tuesday, at the London Tavern, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, when a party of some two hundred assembled to partake of one of Messrs. Bathe and Breach's excellent dinners, and to promote the objects of the institution. Whether it was the pleasant sociability produced by the handsomely appointed tables, or the feeling appeals of the Chairman, Capt. Foster, Mr. Masterman, Sheriff Goodhart, and lastly and most particularly of Mr. Salmon—or rather, whether it was not the combination of these causes—we cannot tell; but we rejoice to be able to report that a subscription to the objects of the charity was announced in the course of the evening, amounting to more than 1000*l*. The usual loyal and appropriate toasts were given with commendable brevity, and responded to with hearty applause; and a very gratifying evening (the pleasures much enhanced by the singing of Messrs. Hobbs, Francis, Young, and Machin), was brought to a close within reasonable hours. The friends of this truly benevolent and important charity will, we are confident, be glad to hear of the contemplated change of name, by which means the amount of good which it has been, and is, rendering to a numerous class of sufferers from complaints, which they are prevented from mentioning through perhaps mistaken delicacy, will be capable of being brought more prominently under the notice of public and female benevolence; and we have no doubt the result will be a "Building Fund" worthy of the site so munificently given by Mr. Bond Cabbell.

BIOGRAPHY.

Horace Twiss, Esq.—The very sudden death of this gentleman, on the afternoon of Friday, the 4th instant, has, we may truly say, even in the midst of our stirring and busy scenes, been felt as a severe shock by the literary and social circles throughout the metropolis. Mr. Twiss was senior Queen's Counsel, and Vice-Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, when thus in a moment snatched away, in the 63rd year of his age, by a disease of the heart, whilst addressing a meeting of the Rock Assurance Company, in Radley's Hotel.

Mr. Twiss belonged to literature through both his parents. His mother was a sister of the highly-gifted family of the Kembles; and the name of Twiss is associated with the Complete Verbal Index of Shakspeare,* and the Tours in Spain and Portugal,† and in Ireland,‡ and Miscellanies.§ Horace Twiss himself commenced his literary career, we believe, with a publication entitled, "The Influence of Prerogative," 8vo., 1812, though he had long before that period distinguished himself by slight dramatic productions, poetry, and *jeux d'esprit* of every description. We hope there are means of tracing the principal portion of these youthful effusions, which displayed no common share of readiness and talent; and, together with his vivacity, acquaintance with life, and conversational powers, distinguished him in the intellectual and social circles into which he was introduced from his very boyhood. His last work, by which he will be remembered among English authors, was the "Biography of the Earl of Eldon."

Called to the Bar, and elected into Parliament, Mr. Twiss was for a short period Under-Secretary of State; and associated with the noblest and most eminent persons in the land. At his table we have met together such men as Lord Eldon, Lord Castlereagh, and all the leaders of that party, who did not dislike to throw aside the cares of state in Mr. Twiss's little parlour, in Serle-street. After retiring from the political arena he renewed his legal pursuits, under some disadvantage from their temporary abandonment; and it was not till the present Lord Chief Baron became Attorney-General, that, through his friendly offices, a brighter and more prosperous course was opened to him in his profession, and led him to the enviable position in which he spent his later years.

* By Francis Twiss, 2 vols. 8vo. 1805-7. 3 guineas.

† By Richard Twiss, F.R.S.

‡ The Irish Tour, published in 1775, gave great offence to the natives of that country, and was revenged with Irish humour.

§ The Miscellanies, 2 vols. 8vo., appeared in 1805.

Horace Twiss was naturally a devoted admirer of the drama, and a friend to the votaries of the stage, with the leading ornaments of which he lived on intimate terms.* His judgment as a theatrical critic was highly cultivated, and his fund of anecdotes rendered him a most agreeable and entertaining companion. Of the most kindly disposition and happy constitutional temperament, he was much esteemed by all who ever associated with him; and his death has caused a melancholy blank in many a social circle to which he was always welcome, and which he cheered by his colloquial qualities and unflinching good humour.

Captain Robert James Elliot, R.N.—It is also our sad task to record the death of Captain R. J. Elliot, R. N., who, after an illness of nearly four years, expired at his residence, Pentonville, on Monday, April the 30th. He was author of "Views in the East, from sketches made in India," a work, in 2 vols., of which he spoke in high terms when published in 1830. But his great services to humanity, and on which his lasting fame will be based, were rendered with indefatigable zeal in endeavouring to provide for the temporal and spiritual welfare of the Sailors of the Port of London. Of the institutions by which he improved their condition (the Sailors' Home, the Destitute Sailors' Asylum, and the Church in Wells street) we may take occasion to speak in a future *Gazette*; at present, we can only say that a truly good man and most exemplary Christian has departed to receive the reward of a well-spent life.

On Saturday last the Annual Meeting of the Sailors' Home was held at the Hanover-square rooms, and in all our experience we never heard the loss of any individual more deeply deplored. On a monument being proposed, it was stated that he had raised three great ones to his own memory, but the Honourable Captain Maude, who had mooted the point, observed that they were in possession of a truly admirable bust (by J. Durham), and it was at once resolved that it should be executed for the Home, and a monument be erected in the Church, to commemorate the virtues of so great a benefactor of his fellow-creatures.

Sir Robert Wilson.—General Sir Robert Wilson, who had just returned from his command at Gibraltar, died suddenly, in London, on Tuesday morning, aged seventy-two. He had seen much service during his long military career, but is remembered in the *Literary Gazette* by his work on the Campaign in Egypt, and bitter attack on the character of Buonaparte in the poisoning at Jaffa, and other enormous crimes. He afterwards went right about in his political views, assisted Lavalette in his escape, and was one of the most ardent partizans of Queen Caroline. He was a man of very considerable talent, and his later years were passed honourably in an important station.

THE DRAMA.

Adelphi.—A grand extravaganza, founded on the ballet of *Le Violon du Diable*, was produced here on Wednesday. In pieces of this class, which have always proved attractive at this theatre, the work of the authors is so completely subservient to the art of the scene-painter and machinist, to the cleverness of the ballet master, and to the peculiar talents of popular artists, that the critic is not called upon to pronounce any opinion upon their literary merit or demerit. In this instance, however, it must be remarked, that as much greater brevity as is compatible with the arrangement of the set scenes is to be desired, as well as the omission of some passages so nearly approaching the profane as to make it a matter of wonder that they escaped the notice of the licenser. The piece is founded upon the popular story of "Tartini and the Devil," which is complicated by the introduction of various characters and incidents, and serves as the vehicle for the production of some very beautiful scenic effects. *A pas des rubans* in the first act, and a dance in the character of a demon by

* We remember his officiating as assistant to his aunt, Mrs. Siddons, when she gave her incomparable Readings of Shakspeare.—Ed. L. G.

Madame Celeste, remarkable for the picturesque eccentricity of its action, in the second, were highly effective. The concluding tableau of an animated flower garden has seldom been surpassed for its brilliancy and elegance. The piece was received with loud applause, mixed with a few dissentient hisses.

Sadler's Wells.—We have seldom witnessed a more complete, genuine, and merited success than the new tragedy of *Calaynos* met with at this theatre on Thursday evening; it is the work of an American writer, and although published, has not, we believe, been acted in America. Great credit is due to the management of Sadler's Wells for its production. The story, which is quite a new one, is briefly as follows. *Calaynos*, a Spanish nobleman resident in the neighbourhood of Seville, is married to a young and beautiful lady, of pure hidalgo descent, and from whom he has carefully concealed the fact that he is tainted with Moorish blood, compelling her to live a life of strict seclusion in his castle. At the commencement of the play he is about to start for Seville, ostensibly to do the customary homage for his lands, but in reality to rescue from ruin a friend, *Don Luis*, a spendthrift and villain, but whom he believes to be a paragon of virtue. Having done this he returns to his castle, accompanied by his friend, who, struck with the beauty of the *Lady Alda* (*Calaynos*'s wife), ventures to make some advances, which are met by her with indignant, but well-tempered scorn. Stung by this rejection, he determines on revenge, and persuading *Alda*, by a pretence that is somewhat shallow, and is one of the weakest points in the piece, to meet him by night in the hall of the castle, reveals to her the secret of her husband's Moorish descent, and so works upon her excited feelings, which are horror-stricken at the story, that she swoons, and is borne in his arms to the gate, where his horse is waiting to carry her away. Disturbed by the noise, *Calaynos* enters, to hear first the suspicions of his secretary, and then the confirmation of the tidings by a peasant, who arrives bleeding from an encounter with the fugitives; and the fourth act concludes with the rage of *Calaynos* at the supposed infidelity of his wife, and the treachery of his friend. The whole of this act, which is one of the best constructed in any modern play, was listened to with the deepest interest, and the applause at its conclusion was so tumultuous that Mr. Phelps had to appear before the curtain. The opening of the fifth act finds *Calaynos* a sorrow-stricken man, waiting the return of his secretary, who has gone to watch the fugitives: it is nightfall, and in the midst of a storm the secretary returns, and announces to his lord that he has seen the *Lady Alda*, begging in a town a few miles from the castle. Night closes—the storm increases, and in the intervals of the thunder a faint moan is heard beneath the windows of the castle. This is of course the lady, who, driven to despair by the villainies of *Don Luis*, of which she has been the unwilling victim, has crawled to the castle gates, in the hopes of seeing her husband once more. She is brought in fainting, and wakes to recognise *Calaynos* leaning over her. This scene, for deep and touching interest, has rarely been surpassed; in a speech of great beauty *Calaynos* throws himself at the feet of his wife, and declares that his love for her is as strong as ever; but the hand of death is on her, and she is borne out to die, when *Calaynos* seizing an ancient sword from a column where it hangs, calls upon his Moorish ancestors, whose portraits are on the walls, and rushes out to avenge upon the person of *Don Luis* the wrongs he has suffered. It would have been well, we think, if the tragedy had ended here; but the author appears to have imagined that poetical justice must be executed visibly, and two more scenes are given—one of which appeared to jar greatly upon the feelings of the audience, concluding with an encounter between *Don Luis* and *Calaynos*, in which both are slain. It will be seen from this sketch of the story, that the plot is simple, interesting, and well developed; but to appreciate the care with which the tragedy has been constructed, and its fitness for stage representation, it is necessary to witness its performance. We have not space to do justice to the excellent acting

of the piece, but must not omit to notice the performance of Miss Cooper as the *Lady Alda*, and of Mr. Dickenson as the secretary; as well as that of Mr. Phelps, whose portraiture of the cold and stately man roused at last by suffering, was thoroughly truthful and effective. The scenery and *mise en scene* were beautiful.

MUSIC.

Her Majesty's.—On Tuesday Miss Lind* re-appeared in the *Lucia* with as great effect as ever; and on Thursday made her final appearance (according to the bills of the day) on the lyric stage in the part of *Alice*, in *Roberto il Diavolo*. The announcement that this was to be the last theatrical performance of the nightingale drew an enormous audience; indeed, the theatre was so densely crowded that the lobbies around the entrances were thronged with eager listeners for a stray note or two of the accomplished warbler: the private boxes too were all full, the gallery a pyramid of human beings, and even the little slips at the top of the theatre formed peep holes for a host of eager spectators. The part of *Alice* was the one in which Miss Lind first enlisted the sympathies of her English hearers two years ago, upon her arrival amongst us; how those sympathies have been drawn closer to her by her gentle conduct and noble benevolence was fully witnessed last night by the mighty crowd who rushed to witness her departure from the stage in the same character. Of the performances it will suffice to say that Miss Lind sung exquisitely, with all the finish and richness of embroidery, for which she is so remarkable, and that she was admirably supported by Mme. Giuliani as *Isabella*, and by Gardoni and Belletti as *Roberto* and *Bertram*. The enormous number of bouquets thrown at the feet of the songstress, at the close of the opera, was a perfect marvel, and would have gone far to have established a flower show. We would have given her a simple sprig: it should have been Forget-Me-Not.

Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden.—On Monday a morning performance of Rossini's *Stabat* and a miscellaneous concert were given. All the singers of the establishment were included in the programme; but Signori Marini and Ronconi, together with Madame Ronconi, did not appear in their places. Tamburini, with his customary *bonhomie*, took the "Largo al factotum" and "Non piu Andrai," which should have been sung by Ronconi. As no apology on the score of illness was made for Ronconi, we are led to express our surprise, often before now felt, that this probably one of the greatest lyric tragedians of the day is not more frequently heard. It will hardly be credited, that, as far as the three seasons have gone, he has only sung in entire operas on about twelve occasions. The magnificent work of Rossini was not so effectively performed as we have heard it in the same place. The "Cujus animam," one of the most beautiful inspirations, suffered, unluckily, from Mario being a little ruffled at being hissed for coming so late as to miss singing it in the right place, as it occurs in the music; for which he chose to sing, or rather hum, the air in what can only be called a sulky manner. Angri sang the fine air for the contralto, "Ut portem," very nicely; but she is not quite alive to all its points yet. The choruses were sung with delightful precision and fine quality of tone. The selection which followed consisted of Weber's overture to *Oberon* charmingly and wonderfully executed by the unrivalled orchestra, as were the overture, scherzo, wedding march, and chorus of fairies from Mendelssohn's *Midsummer Night's Dream*; "Oh luce di quest' anima," by Misses Hayes and Meric; "Ebben a te," the fine scena in *Semiramide*, by Grisi and Angri; the serenade from *Don Pasquale*, by Mario; the "Alla Trinità" of Palestrina, by the principal singers; "Una voce," by Angri, in which

* A portrait of the heroine, painted by Mr. Solomon, from a daguerrotype, improved by one sitting of the original, has been exhibited previous to engraving, at the establishment of Messrs. Squire and Co. It is so faithful a likeness, that we are not surprised to learn it has been secured by one of her warmest admirers, "The Duke," at the price of fifty guineas.

she is as brilliant as possible; a cavatina of Bergmüller's, by Mme. Dorus; and the "Amor di Patria," from *Masaniello*, by Salvi and Massol. It was an excellent concert, and very fully attended.

German Opera, Drury Lane.—The arrival of this company just makes the musical circle of this unprecedented season of our metropolis complete. With our two Italian Operas—the one possessing* the most fascinating and universally popular singer of the day; the other claiming the praise of the most fastidious amateurs by the unequalled perfection and unique classicality of its productions, headed and finished by the one gifted vocalist; with the French Opera Comique, never before so perfectly heard in this country; and now this German troupe, of considerable general excellence, we can no longer be called insensible to the highest charms of musical art—there can be no question but that we are the first nation in the world, both in the appreciation and the patronage of art. Herr Roeder's company is formed principally from that of the Grand German Opera at Amsterdam, of which he is styled the director; to these performers are added Pischek, the well-known concert singer; Herr Joseph Erl, called first tenor of the Imperial Opera at Vienna; and Mme. Marlow, of the Grand Opera, Darmstadt. The first performance was on Wednesday evening, when Conradin Kreutzer's opera *Das Natchlager in Granada* was given, the music of which is well known, from having been performed by the German company some years back. The band is not so efficient as we generally find in the German orchestras, the violins are very weak, and the oboe feeble and bad in quality of tone; the horns, an important feature amongst the Germans, are, however, exceedingly good; the accompaniments were nicely played, which, after all, is the great thing in an opera. Mme. Marlow is a pleasing singer, and, without attempting anything beyond the written music of the part, sings it with ease and elegance. Pischek is hardly so startling a singer in opera as we expected, though he sings with the most correct taste and refined expression; his voice seems to want the force we have heard in his concert singing; the romance, "Ein schütz bin ich," was charmingly given by him. Herr Erl is a very fair tenor, and sings in a good style. The second-rate parts were extremely well taken, and the choruses were admirably sung, with a concord and expression quite delightful; they were much applauded and several times encored, which tickled the vanity of the singers so much, that they all came forward and made very low bows, to the great amusement of the audience. The house was well filled, and this first performance must be pronounced highly successful.

ORIGINAL, AND CURIOSITIES OF LITERATURE.

To the Editor of the *Literary Gazette*.

MY DEAR SIR,—I would feel extremely obliged if you, or any of your North of England readers, would favour me through the medium of the *Literary Gazette*, with the origin and meaning of the following popular local rhymes and sayings, peculiar to the "north country." Likewise permit me to observe, that if any of them can favour me through the same channel with a few more of these ancient saws, peculiar to any or all of the five northern counties, to wit, York, Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland, or Westmoreland, they would not only be conferring an obligation upon myself, but likewise upon every one of your numerous readers, who take pleasure in the fast-fading traditional sayings of our ancestors.

1. Lord Northumberland's Arms, i.e., a black eye.
2. We'll all gan together like the folks o' Shields.
3. As crafty as a Kendal fox.
4. Like the parson of Saddleworth, who could read in no book but his own.
5. Doncaster Daggers.
6. The woeftul town o' Wetherby. In connexion with this saying a story is told of an unfortunate Scotsman, which I have quite forgotten.

* We hope still "possessing," notwithstanding her announced retirement on Thursday last.

7. As sure as a louse in Pomfret.
8. Thicker and ranker, like pies o' Felton.
9. Like the mayor of Hartlepool, you cannot do that.
10. Looks as wild (i.e. vile or worthless) as a pair of Yorkshire sleeves in a goldsmith's shop.

I am, Sir, yours most truly,
M. A. D.

P. B. nr. D. May, 1849.

PROVERBS AND POPULAR SAYINGS ON THE WEATHER, SEASONS, AND HUSBANDRY.

Witches are most apt to confess on *Fridays*.
The wind's in a cold eever, i.e. quarter.
It misles, it hazes—it rains small rain.
A mouthful of moonshine, i.e. nothing.
Thou shalt have moonshine in the mustard-pot. Nil.
As rank as moats in the sun.
Its a silly flock where the yowe (ewe) bears the bell.
Cobbler's Monday. Every Monday throughout the year is a regular holiday among the gentle craft. This custom is supposed to have arisen from the master's requiring the greater portion of that day "to cut out" their work.
Never talk of witches on a *Friday*. Sir Walter Scott, in his tale of *Marmion*, has the following—

"The Highlander
Will on a *Friday* morn look pale,
If ask'd to tell a Fairy tale."

As rich as a new shorn sheep.
When God pleases it rains with every wind.
The early sower never borrows of the late.
He that speaks does sow, he that holds his peace doth reap.
This beautiful proverb is of twofold signification.
The first pig of a litter is the best.
A calf of a young cow, and a colt of an old mare.
Whom God loves his bitch brings forth pigs.
Snow for a son-in-law is a mother to the earth, for ever after a stepmother.
The death of wives and the loss of sheep make men rich.
A lone sheep is in danger of the wolf.
A brindled pig will make a good brown to breed on.
A kindly colt will never make a good horse (?).
The moon doth not heed the barking of dogs.
A woman's mind is like a winter's night.
Corn's not good for stags, (young horses.)
Half an acre bears good corn.

A rainbow in the morning,
Is the shepherd's warning;
A rainbow at noon,
Will bring rain very soon;
A rainbow at night,
Is the shepherd's delight.
Bread earned with honest labouring hands,
Tastes better than the fruit of ill got lands.
He that wants bread and yet lies still,
It's sin his hungry cheeks to fill.
Six hours sleep for a man,
Seven hours for a woman,
Eight hours for a child,
And nine for a pig!
Shoe the horse, and shoe the mare,
But let the little foal go bare. This, I rather suspect, is a fragment of a nursery rhyme.*

VARIETIES.

The *Literary Fund* holds its anniversary next *Wednesday*, and has had the good fortune to enlist Viscount Hardinge for the chair. With so distinguished a commander we are not surprised to see so brilliant a staff; and we only hope they will all appear in the field. If they do, we are sure the levies will be commensurate, and the luckless children of Letters have cause to rejoice in the day.

The *Royal Orthopaedic Hospital* also convenes its friends and supporters for *Tuesday* next, and announces the Lord Mayor in the chair, with a list of stewards, whose names and influence are sure to bring the meeting to an auspicious issue. The poor who suffer from deformities are a sadly numerous and helpless body; and we rejoice to see the humane and Christian duty of alleviating their condition so liberally supported. This excellent charity has done much; but, considering its beneficent object, it ought to be enabled by the public bounty to do much more, and it is painful to think how many wretched distorted creatures are now praying for relief, and depend to a considerable degree on the results of this day's appeal.

A *Governesses' Institution* has been set on foot in Liverpool; on a plan similar to that happily established in London.

* Or,—Shoe the horse, shoe the mare;
If the colt won't stand, let it go bare.

Servants' Provident and Benevolent Institution.—Under this title a new charity is proposed to be established; and the names of her Majesty, the Queen Dowager, Prince Albert, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and nearly, if not the whole, bench of Bishops stand at the head of its patrons. The plan seems to be that of a peculiar branch of savings bank; and there is a project for a home for female servants out of place, model lodging-houses for male servants, registries, dispensaries, &c. If carried to any extent, there are very many and very strong considerations involved in the measure.

Government Schools of Design in Ireland.—Notwithstanding the bickerings and fault-finders with the management of the Schools of Design in England, it appears that the system is about to be extended into Ireland, with the cordial concurrence of the Irish public. The benefit to be derived from almost elementary instruction may be surmised from a fact stated in the *Dublin Register*, which observes, "it is a pity the class who will most benefit by the new school should not, as early as possible, be made aware that its advantages principally belong to the manufacturer of the articles in daily use, and will materially serve the interests of those who give employment to a large number of hands, in the staple productions of our country. The sums of money which annually pass into the hands of French designers of patterns, have not been fully computed. In one branch alone—the wrappers of our northern linens—we know it reaches the enormous amount of 80,000*l*."

The Shakespeare House, &c.—In addition to the particulars given in our last No. from the Report of the annual meeting of the London Shakespeare Society, we learn from the statements at the anniversary of the Royal Shakespearean Club at Stratford-on-Avon, Dr. Thompson in the chair, that the committee had been obliged to borrow 470*l*. from the bank, which must be repaid before the final destination of the property could be carried into effect. The house is in the meanwhile in charge of a trustworthy keeper, and open to the public without charge, except such voluntary contributions as may be subscribed by visitors towards wiping off the above debt. Government had granted 200*l*., and the amateur dramatic exhibitions of Mr. Dickens, Mr. Forster, and their friendly associates, had realized no less than 1500*l*., now vested in the names of these two gentlemen.

The Horticultural Society is almost curiously unlucky in its shows. The May exhibition, on Saturday, brought a stormy March or April day, and the company was consequently narrowed in numbers. Of fruit there could hardly be a display at this season; and of flowers there were none to deserve a notice. Mr. Benjamin Edgington's admirably constructed marquee, impervious to the weather, was by far the best inanimate production in the Chiswick Gardens.

Champagne is a sore subject with us since the *Literary Gazette* was convinced of a libel (the only one ever imputed to it) for saying that the famous Charles Wright sold Gooseberry under that attractive title. But the tricks of trade have improved since, and the clever dealers (whether in Cyder, Perry, Gooseberry, or Rhubarb) crown the artful dodge, by buying old corks belonging to good vintage bottles, and stopping their trash with them. Thus we see by a law-court notice that the Montebello brand is employed, at second hand, in vouching for the commonest wash!!

The London University gave a soirée on Wednesday evening, in Somerset House, and it was a terrible crush. About five-sixths of the visitors sported academic gowns, and the mass of under-graduates of King's College and the University formed a marked feature of the assemblage. Many distinguished persons were also present, including Lords Brougham, Rosse, and Mahon. The Earl of Burlington and Mr. Shaw Lefevre received the company. The refreshments were liberally supplied, and seemed to be fully enjoyed.

Lord Rosse's second soirée on Saturday was even more crowded than the first. Of the living attractions of the evening M. Guizot was the chief. The whole went off most satisfactorily.

The Owl.—An anonymous writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. lxxiv., p. 1003, mentions an old fairy tale respecting the owl, which, he says, is well known to the nurses of Herefordshire. A certain fairy, disguised as an old distressed woman, went to a baker's shop, and begged some dough of his daughter, of whom she obtained a very small piece. This she farther requested leave to bake in the oven, where it swelling to the size of a large loaf, the baker's daughter refused to let her have it. She, however, gave the pretended beggar another piece of dough, but still smaller than the first; this swelled in the oven even more than the other, and was in like manner retained. A third and still smaller piece of dough came out of the oven the largest of all, and shared the same fate. The disguised fairy, convinced of the woman's covetousness by these repeated experiments, no longer restrained her indignation. She resumed her proper form, and struck the culprit with her wand, who immediately flew out of the window in the shape of an owl. This story may be a version of the legend alluded to by *Ophelia*, in *Hamlet*, iv. 5: "They say the owl was a baker's daughter. Lord, we know what we are, but know not what we may be."—*Halliwel's Popular Rhymes*.

The Diagonal Razor has not been so much recalled to our memory by its announcement in another column, as kept in it by constant use, and a grateful appreciation of its comfortable services; and we may repeat from experience that it is worthy of our previous praise as a "Damasus Blade."

A Portrait of the late Dr. Chalmers, painted by a young Scottish artist, Mr. John Faed, and as skilfully engraved by his brother James, has been exhibited this week at Mr. Hogarth's. It is an admirable likeness, speaking as if in life to the eye, and must be most welcome to the multitudinous admirers of this great character.

Eliza Cook's Journal, No. I., has issued from the press with the pleasant month of May, and more pleasant than the weather of our present May. But as it bids fair to be perennial, we must not heed the first annual anomaly. The purpose is earnest to promote the welfare of the People, and one of the writer's own Home poems graces the number.

New Pauper Asylum.—On Tuesday, Prince Albert laid the foundation stone of this much-wanted establishment, near Colney Hatch. It is calculated for the reception of 1000 patients, and is to be conducted on the humane system so beneficially carried out by Dr. Webster and his condutors at Bethlem, and by Dr. Conolly and his staff at Hanwell.

The North Star, for the Arctic Seas, as we intimated in our last, does not leave Greenwich till the 15th. That date was specified to us; but not being quite certain we hesitated to state it.

Buildings and Monuments, Modern and Medieval. Edited by G. Godwin. Part I. The frontispiece is enough to recommend at least the first No. It represents her Majesty's residence in the Isle of Wight. The other elevations and interiors are good specimens of woodcutting, of prominent public buildings, with descriptive accounts of them; the whole, or nearly so, taken from *The Builder*, to be preserved in this separate and more convenient form.

"**Mr. Hudson** made his first appearance last night in *His Last Legs*."—*Times* of Thursday, in notice of Adelphi Theatre.

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

AMONG forthcoming publications we observe one, which, if it answers the announcement, must be very useful to the community at large. Under the title of *Court Etiquette*, it professes to be a guide to intercourse with persons of rank, even from the highest, and must therefore be welcome to those who, for the first time, are introduced to their acquaintance, have occasion to write to them, or to meet them in society, at audiences, or in public places. It strikes us as being a little volume likely to supersede *Professors*, some of them ignorant, and most of them formal enough, to mar the manners they profess to teach.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

- Abbott's (J.) History of Hannibal, 12mo, cloth, 5s.
Allen's The Child's Book of Martyrs, 2 vols, 18mo, 3s. 4d.
Akerman's Tradesmen's Tokens, 8vo, cloth, 15s.; large paper, 21s.
Balfour's (Professor) Manual of Botany, post 8vo, 12s. 6d.
Barnes' (Rev. W.) Anglo-Saxon Delectus, 12mo, cloth, 2s. 6d.
Birthday (The) third edition, 12mo, cloth, 3s. 6d.
Bixham's Gothic Architecture, new edition, 12mo, cloth, 6s.
Bridge's (Rev. C.) Sacramental Instruction, second edition, 12mo, cloth, 2s.
Buchanan's (R.) Ten Years' Conflict, 2 vols, 8vo, cloth, 21s.
Chepman's (E. C.) Domestic Homoeopathy, second edition, foolscap, cloth, 5s.
Cola Monti; or Memoirs of a Genius, 12mo, cloth, 5s.
Cotter's (Major E.) Voice from Waterloo, 12mo, cloth, 5s.
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DEWENT'S TABLE FOR THE EQUATION OF TIME.

[This table shows the time which a clock or watch should indicate when the sun is on the meridian.]

1849.	h. m. s.	1849.	h. m. s.
May 12 . . .	11 56 4	May 16 . . .	11 56 3
13 . . .	— 56 3	17 . . .	— 56 8
14 . . .	— 56 4	18 . . .	— 56 8
15 . . .	— 56 4		

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are inclined to postpone Mr. Nash's acceptable letter for a short time, in order that he may see farther what is said in the Home Egyptiaca. Other eminent antiquaries have written to us on the same subject; and we think the discussion of insulated points undesirable.

Received, Mr. Crossley's contribution to philology, which shall have due attention.

The Hostler Poet also received. Ba-ba is quite mistaken. We firmly believe that our contemporary is more than half convinced of its own sagacity and pre-eminence over all the rest of the periodicals in the world. The old proverb is right,—There is nothing like having a good opinion of yourself;—but it is usually attended with less bitterness and more good humour.

Received, the *Ladies' Gazette of Fashion*, for May; but for what particular reason sent to us we cannot tell. Indeed we are almost daily receiving contemporary publications, the looking through which costs us much precious time, without our being able to discover the *cui bono*; unless it be to bring us to the comfortable conclusion, that the periodical press throughout the country is generally in a healthy condition, and is conducted with much ability.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

GRAND EXTRA NIGHT, THURSDAY, May 17, 1849.

It is respectfully announced that a Grand Extra Night, on the scale of former seasons, will be presented on Thursday, May 17, 1849, when will be performed (for the last time) Bellini's celebrated Opera of

NORMA.

Norma, Mlle. Parodi; Adalgisa, Mme. Giuliani; Pollione, Sig. Bordin; and Orovesa, Sig. Lablache. To be followed by the principal Tableaux of the admired Ballet of

FIORITA.

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ELECTRA; OR, THE LOST PLEAD.

(Omitting the first two Tableaux.) The Principal Parts by Mlle. Carlotta Grisi, Mlle. Petit Stephan, Marra, Tommasini, Julien, Assandon, Lamoureux, Mlle. Marie Tagliani, and M. Paul Tagliani; and comprising the admired Grand Pas de Deux d'Action, "LA LUTTE." Mlle. Carlotta Grisi and M. P. Tagliani. And also the celebrated Scene of the RESTORATION of the LOST PLEAD to the REGIONS of LIGHT.

Application for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets, to be made at the Box-Office of the Theatre, where Pit Tickets may be obtained as usual, price 10s. 6d. each. Doors opened at Seven; the Opera to commence at Half past Seven o'clock.

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N.B.—The Committee have the pleasure to announce the addition of an important picture, "The Penance of Jane Shore," painted expressly for this Institution by R. S. Landor, R.S.A.

BELL SMITH, Hon. Sec.

THE EXHIBITION of PAINTINGS and DRAWINGS, by Amateur Artists, is now OPEN at the Picture Gallery, 205, Regent Street, from 10 till 6. Admission 1s.

LIVERPOOL ACADEMY, 1849.

THE EXHIBITION of the LIVERPOOL ACADEMY will OPEN early in SEPTEMBER NEXT. Works of Art intended for Exhibition will be received, subject to the regulations of the Academy's Circular, by Mr. Green, 14, Chancery Street, Middlesex Hospital, until the 11th of August; and at the Academy's Rooms, Old Post Office Place, Liverpool, from the 16th till the 20th of August.

JAMES BUCHANAN, Secretary.

PORTRAIT of the late Rev. Dr. CHALMERS. Painted by J. FARR, A.R.A., proposed to be presented to THE FREE CHURCH COLLEGE, EDINBURGH, is now on View, at MR. HOGARTH'S, No. 8, Haymarket.

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THE SIXTIETH ANNIVERSARY DINNER of the Corporation will take place in Freemasons' Hall, on Wednesday next, the 16th inst. at 7 o'clock.

Lieut.-General the LORD VISCOUNT HARDINGE, G.C.B., in the Chair.

Tickets, One Guinea each, may be obtained at Freemasons' Hall, and from the Secretary, at the Chambers of the Corporation, 73, Great Russell Street.

OCTAVIAN BLEWITT, Sec.

THE Case of Miss Frances Abercrombie, poisoned with strychnine, in order to defraud the Life Insurance Office to the amount of £14,000, as reported by Mr. Sergeant Talford, in the "Final Memorials of Charles Lamb," published by Moxon, Dover Street. The 95th number of the Hygeist and Medical Reformer, for May, contains the particulars of the above case, &c.—Office, 305, Strand, price 1d., or 2d. by post.

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The Committee of Management have great pleasure in informing the Governors of this useful Charity and the public that the Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR has kindly consented to preside at the approaching ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL, to be held at the FREEMASON'S TAVERN, Great Queen Street, on TUESDAY, May 15, and that the Sheriffs have also kindly accepted the office of Stewards, and promised to attend.

STEWARDS.

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The Right Hon. Lord Abinger, V.P.
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The friends of the charity are earnestly requested to enrol their names as stewards, and to exert all their influence with their friends in order to render the meeting as beneficial as possible to the funds. Two hundred and eighty patients waiting for admission, and the large and increasing number of applicants urgently require that every effort should be made by all those who desire to see this Hospital placed upon a footing which would enable its benefits to be extended to the utmost.

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1, Princes Street, Bank, London, Oct. 1, 1848.

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5000	13 yrs. 10 mts.	683 6 8	787 10 0	6470 16 8
5000	12 years	500 0 0	787 10 0	6287 10 0
5000	10 years	300 0 0	787 10 0	6087 10 0
5000	8 years	100 0 0	787 10 0	5887 10 0
5000	6 years	787 10 0	5675 0 0
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